SURVEY MIDMONTHLY

JANUARY 1948

NEW TOOL IN SOCIAL RESEARCH

Douglas H. MacNeil

FLIGHT TO FREEDOM FOR DP's

Jessamine Fenner

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SURVEY MIDMONTHLY

VOL. LXXXIV NO. 1 JOURNAL OF SOCIAL WORK JANUARY 1948

In his article on "The Vulnerability Index" Douglas MacNeil recognizes that he is sticking his neck out. In his letter of transmittal, Mr. MacNeil said:

"In submitting this article about our experiment to *Survey* readers, we want to make it clear that we are describing work in progress. We may carry the project further only to decide that our first optimistc reactions are unjustified. We may rip it apart and start all over again with other factors than those which now are considered to be most significant. We believe, even so, that our work may have interest beyond the limits of our office walls. We are, therefore, delighted to have the chance to expose our baby to the harsh realities of life in the world outside our ivory tower. The article has been slanted toward your 'new tool' series and I hope that readers will write in about it."

This is an account of an important pioneer effort in an overneglected field of social work. Controversy is the least that should be anticipated.

A WELFARE DEPARTMENT FOR ALL

This month the *Survey* pays tribute to the man who for nearly half a century was the first citizen of Kansas City (see page 20). William Volker organized and presided over the first municipal welfare department in the United States. Dr. Hayes Richardson, present director of that department, has written an article for our next issue telling of the present uncommon program which stems directly from the vision of its organizers. Dr. Richardson was the first to comment on the meetness of the bond issue for Kansas City improvement being passed the same day that William Volker died.

STORY BEHIND THE NEWS

Last summer a Canadian industrialist made the news in a mildly controversial way when he decided to help himself and at the same time make a contribution to the DP problem by flying 100 Polish girls from a DP camp in Germany to Canada to work in his mill in St. Georges de Beauce, Quebec. This month *Survey Midmonthly* presents the story of this somewhat unusual project, told from the point of view of the girls themselves, by Jessamine Fenner, the social worker who helped make the arrangements and who, since her return from Germany, has visited the girls in their new Canadian home. (See "Flight to Freedom," page 8.)

THE DAYS AND THE WEEKS

Washington's and Lincoln's birthdays are not the only days scheduled for observance in the coming month. Health, welfare, and religious groups have staked out more than half the remaining time.

—February 4 is Social Hygiene Day—"A Million Cases Missing." Although virtually every case can be rendered noninfectious, only a third of the new cases are reported as treated.

—February 8-14 is National Heart Week—"One Out of Three" dies of heart disease.

—The third week in the month is American Brotherhood Week. President Truman starts his letter, accepting the honorary chairmanship, by saying: "As never before the world needs brotherhood. The family of nations must practice brotherhood now if it is to have peace in the future."

The month ends with a Red Cross Sabbath and a Red Cross Sunday as prelude to the fund appeal which runs through March. Few special weeks or days are anticipated during that month.

CITIZENS AND SOCIAL WELFARE

In Washington on January 26 to 28, social workers and representatives of citizen groups—civic, fraternal, women's, veterans—will meet together to hear reports on current social welfare needs and to plan ways for getting nationwide understanding and support for meeting those needs. Jointly sponsored by the National Social Welfare Assembly and the advisory committee on citizen participation of Community Chests and Councils, Inc., the meetings will be devoted, for the first two days, to reports of seven commissions which will give facts about America's welfare needs, and make action proposals. The third day will see a galaxy of workshop groups going at the facts and proposals in terms of citizen action. *Survey Midmonthly* has it on the docket to bring a report of these meetings to readers in the March issue.

STATISTICS MADE EASY

A social worker from Finland who has been touring the United States to observe programs and search out ideas to take back home, recently appeared on the doorstep of the National Travelers Aid Association in New York asking for copies of that organization's new statistical forms,

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which, said he, were the best he had seen during his sojourn here. That the documents are in good repute at home as well as abroad, is the testimony of Jeannette M. Elder, NTAA's social statistician, who gives in this issue (see page 11) a brief description of the innovation.

HONORS

To Lawrence K. Frank, director of the Caroline Zachry Institute of Human Development, and Catherine MacKenzie, parent-child editor of *The New York Times,* jointly the annual $1,000 Lasker Award of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, given in 1947 for "contributions to popular adult education in mental health, especially concerning parent-child relationships." . . . To Dr. Florence R. Sabin, physician and scientist, the annual Federation Award of the American Woman's Association, for her notable contribution to her profession and for her "vision, integrity and valor." Also, an honorary fellowship in the American Public Health Association for her extraordinary achievements in improving the public health program in Colorado. (See "Dr. Sabin's Second Career," *Survey Graphic,* February 1947.) . . . To Dr. William W. Bauer, director of the bureau of health education of the American Medical Association, the 1947 Elisabeth Severance Prentiss National Award in Health Education by the Cleveland Health Museum.

To Dr. Henry H. Kessler, member of the New Jersey Rehabilitation Commission and president of the National Council on Rehabilitation, the first lay award for meritorious service in rehabilitation, by the National Rehabilitation Association. . . . To Holland Hudson, director of rehabilitation service for the National Tuberculosis Association, the association's first professional award for service in the same field.

To the Quakers in the United States and in Britain—the American Friends Service Committee in Philadelphia and the Friends Service Council in London—the Nobel Peace Prize for 1947 ($38,990) because they had "rendered splendid service during the war and have done something important for peace." . . . To Joseph J. Schwartz, European director of the American Joint Distribution Committee, Dr. C. Charles Burlingame, psychiatrist in chief at the Institute of Living in Hartford, and James T. Nicholson, executive vice-president of the American National Red Cross elevation to the French Legion of Honor, for their services to the French people during and since the war. . . . To Commissioner Ernest I. Pugmire, national commander of the Salvation Army, the Haakon VII Liberation Cross, bestowed by the King of Norway "in grateful recognition of what the Salvation Army in the United States has done for Norway during and after the war."

To Julian J. Reiss, former member of the New York State Commission against Discrimination, and Clarence T. Hunter, president of the Catholic Interracial Council of St. Louis, the James J. Hoey Awards for Interracial Justice for 1947.

SENIOR CITIZENS

Workers in all the social services —recreation, health, welfare, and education—are devoting increased attention to serving "older adults." All recognize that employment and the attitude of industry are basic problems. There is much hope in a recent report of New York State Senator Thomas C. Desmond, chairman of the Joint Legislative Committee on the Problems of Aging. Querying 1,000 employes, the committee found that industries, large and small, had a new recognition of the value of older workers. Industry now believes that they are more loyal, are absent less, and produce as much as younger employes. Advantages listed over the younger worker are: (1) more experience, which eliminates wasted motions; (2) less inclination toward outside distractions; and (3) greater conscientiousness arising from longer service and more mature attitudes.

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The Vulnerability Index

DOUGLAS H. MacNEIL

An account of experimentation in predicting a community's crime rate by use of a new tool in social research is offered by the director of the division of community services for delinquency prevention of New Jersey's Department of Institutions and Agencies.

Like human beings, cities differ in character as well as in appearance. These individual traits of cities underlie variations in the amounts and types of social breakdown which they are likely to experience.

Unless these differences are taken into account, it is dangerous to attempt to make intercity comparisons of social breakdown rates. Comparisons are often deceptive and misleading unless the relative vulnerability of the cities has also been compared.

The urgent need for an index of vulnerability to social breakdown was acutely recognized when New Jersey's Division of Community Services for Delinquency Prevention was created. Our duty was to aid municipalities in the development of more effective programs of delinquency prevention and control. We had and still have a limited staff and we wanted to focus our efforts where they could be most useful. We wanted to find out which cities had markedly higher delinquency rates than they should have in terms of their relative vulnerability. We wanted to concentrate our efforts in such cities.

Therefore, one of the first activities undertaken by the division was to see whether or not we could develop a meaningful index of social breakdown vulnerability. We have been working on this project, somewhat intermittently to be sure, for more than two years. While we approached the problem in terms of specific vulnerability to crime and delinquency, we had in mind at all times the possibility that our results might have validity in terms of other types of social breakdown.

We now have arrived at a point where we can say that the results justify the labor that has been expended. We think we have a tool that we can use effectively within broad limits. The index of vulnerability to social breakdown which we have computed seems to be an accurate device for predicting which municipalities are likely to have high, moderate, or low delinquency and crime rates. When the actual rates are greatly at variance with the vulnerability index, the cause can usually be found in the administrative policies and standards of law enforcement and social agencies in the community.

How Accurate Is the Index?

The first question to arise whenever a new tool is designed is, "Does it work?" The next is, "Does it work better than other available tools?" Therefore, before describing the procedures used in formulating the index, we are presenting a brief analysis of the degree of correlation between the theoretical vulnerability index and observed crime and delinquency rates for twenty-two New Jersey cities having a population of 25,000 or more.

For purposes of this analysis, we have divided the twenty-two cities into two groups of eleven each, thus permitting a "paired sample" analysis. The first step was to rank the twenty-two cities in the order of vulnerability indicated by the index value arrived at for each city. The city with the highest vulnerability index value is assumed to be the city where the highest crime rate is to be expected, the city with the lowest index value is the place where the lowest crime rate is anticipated.

Sample one includes all the cities with odd number vulnerability index ranking; sample two includes all cities with even number ranking.

The results of this process are presented in the accompanying tables. First, the cities in each sample are listed in vulnerability index value rank order. Then, the observed delinquency or crime rate ranks are shown in parallel columns. In sample one, for instance, the city which the index showed to be most vulnerable had the most cases known to the police, the fifth greatest number of commitments to prisons, the greatest number of commitments to juvenile training schools, and the fourth largest number of referrals to juvenile courts.

We think that these figures speak for themselves. They indicate that within broad limits the vulnerability index constitutes a mathematically reliable tool for determining the probable level of the average community's delinquency rate.

At the same time, the exception—the town where the vulnerability index is not particularly accurate—now engages our particular interest. In such cases, the difference between vulnerability and actual rates provides an entering wedge for discussion of how delinquency problems can be better handled in the community. Obviously it is also to our advantage to be able to identify towns and cities whose observed delinquency and crime rates are greater or less than the vulnerability index would suggest to be normal.

Does It Work Better?

The answer to the second critical question, "Does it work better than other tools?" is in large part a question too. What other tools are there? Thorndike's scheme for evaluating American cities is designed to measure the over-all quality of community standards. For our purpose, it does not adequately isolate the factors which are associated with social breakdown. This is not a criticism of this pioneer effort, which was not intended to accomplish such a result. The only other approach is the one of personal judgment of experienced survey specialists. Few individuals in this field know all the cities in any given state or region intimately enough to appraise their vulnerability with any degree of reliability.

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When approximately fifty state field workers in various departments were asked which cities they thought were likely to have high, average, or low delinquency and crime rates, the majority refused to answer on the ground that they knew particular cities but were not sufficiently familiar with others to make meaningful ratings. The individual appraisers who did respond tended to place a great emphasis on appearances and traditional social prestige. Most of them anticipated low rates in "luxury" suburban towns, and high rates in homogeneous, economically stable industrial towns.

Predictions

The vulnerability index indicated that the traditional suburban centers, many of which today have developed into shopping and commercial centers, can expect to have moderately high delinquency and crime rates. Further, it predicted that specialized industrial towns will have fewer extremes of both favorable and unfavorable social status among their residents than is true of the "prestige" suburb and will therefore have lower breakdown rates. It proved correct on both counts.

Correlations of the index with data on infant mortality, tuberculosis death rates, mental hospital admissions, and general relief—the latter only tentatively using current short term data—have been made, and ultimately we expect to run correlations with data on old age assistance, aid to dependent children, venereal disease, illegitimacy, and divorce. The index proves itself to be as valid in connection with tuberculosis deaths and infant mortality as it is with respect to delinquency and crime. It does not work at all with mental hospital admissions. The general relief results are inconclusive. Therefore, we are not prepared to draw any conclusions as to the validity of our index as a measurement of community vulnerability to over-all social breakdown.

It is hoped that further experimentation will enable us to explore the factors associated with types of vulnerability to social breakdown which our present index fails to measure. Other factors will probably have to be introduced to get a reliable index of vulnerability to old age dependency. Again, it is likely that mental illness is not associated with the same kind of socio-economic tensions as those which are related to dependency and delinquency, or to such forms of morbidity and mortality which occur in close association with economic and social insecurity.

Construction of the Index

Development of the vulnerability index began by analysis of Thorndike's study of American cities. Components of his analytical plan which adversely affected the quality of life in urban areas were selected. Some were retained, others discarded. Utilizing the findings of research agencies regarding the characteristics of offenders dealt with by New Jersey police, courts, and correctional agencies compiled during the 1930's, we established "vulnerability values" for race, nationality, and occupational groups.

One of the policies followed in constructing the index was to use only source material available in standard reference works. Listed here are the six major sub-index components and the subsidiary components which were utilized in devising these six sub-indices. With one exception, the raw data utilized in these sub-indices have been derived from publications issued by the Bureau of Census. The exception comes from an annual compilation prepared by the New Jersey Education Association.

The order in which these factors are listed is accidental; it represents the order in which figures were assembled on worksheets, not their relative significance. Standard mathematical procedures in the field of social and economic statistics were used in the construction of the index. However, it may be to the point to tell why we selected the particular factors which now comprise the index, and also indicate why other factors have been left out.

Regarding *factor one, Population Trends,* the index assumes that the less a city has grown since 1920, the greater is its vulnerability to social breakdown. With the automobile and rapid transit, all metropolitan areas have experienced a migration to the suburbs, leaving in the older core of these cities a disproportionate share of the insecure and unstable elements of

How Actual Experience in Crime and Delinquency Corresponds to Anticipation Based on Each City's Rank in Vulnerability to Social Breakdown

Sample One

Vulnerability Index Rank	*Crimes Known to Police*	*Commitments to Prisons*	*Commitments to Training Schools*	*Referrals to Juvenile Court**
City 1	1	5	1	4
" 2	2	2	2	2
" 3	4	1	6	8
" 4	5	3	3	1
" 5	6	4	4	7
City 6	3	6	5	5
" 7	8	7	10	6
" 8	7	9	9	9
" 9	9	8	7	3
" 10	11	10	8	11
" 11	10	11	11	10
Standard Error	1.1	1.5	1.6	2.7

Sample Two

City 1	7	3	1	1
" 2	2	5	5	4
" 3	1	2	3	3
" 4	4	4	6	10
" 5	3	1	2	2
City 6	8	10	4	5
" 7	9	6	7	6
" 8	6	9	10	11
" 9	5	7	8	7
" 10	10	8	9	9
" 11	11	11	11	8
Standard Error	2.5	2.6	1.6	2.6

* Some of the apparent inconsistencies in the last column, "Referrals to Juvenile Court," result from the different intake policies of the various courts.

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the population. This is particularly true in New Jersey where the newer residential suburbs lie outside the corporate limits of the cities which they serve as "dormitories."

In New Jersey, the cities of rapid recent growth, at least from 1920 to 1940, are the newly developed and carefully zoned residential suburban sections. This factor in and of itself is a very sensitive index to social breakdown vulnerability. In states where communities of mushroom growth have other types of background, this factor may be less significant. In constructing the index, we first established the growth rate for the state as a whole. New Jersey's 1920 population was 75.6 percent of its 1940 population. The corresponding figures for each city considered in the study was then obtained. The index value was obtained by comparing the specific city's growth rate with that of the state. For example, City I in Sample One, grew from 1920 to 1940 with less rapidity than did the state as a whole. Its 1920 population was 78.8 percent of its 1940 population.

The index value was computed by the following formula:

Percent 1920 Population of 1940

State	:	Specific City
57.6	:	78.8

Index Values

State	:	Specific City
100	:	x=107.5

At the other extreme, City II in Sample Two is an excellent illustration of the newer residential suburb with a low vulnerability index value. This town had a population of fewer than 5,000 in 1920. In 1940 it passed the 25,000 mark. Its 1920 population was only 16.6 percent of its 1940 population. The population trend index value for this city, therefore, is only 22.

Factor two, Race and National Origin of Population, is one in which the realities of present day urban life transcend some of our democratic aspirations. Despite our desires and efforts to achieve intergroup equality, it remains generally true that foreign born white persons and their children are slightly more vulnerable to social breakdown than are persons of native white stock, while non-white persons are far more vulnerable than either white group. (Unquestionably, lesser economic, educational, and social opportunities are largely responsible for increased susceptibility of both Negroes and foreign born.)

In developing the index values for this factor, we had recourse to arrest and juvenile court data compiled in the 1930's by the New Jersey Juvenile Delinquency Commission which was used as a device to "standardize" probable arrest and juvenile court referral rates, along lines familiar to research workers in the public health field; thus obtaining what we term a "vulnerability factor." (See Table I).

The percentage distribution of the state population by race and national origin was used as a base on which to compute a vulnerability score for each major group by multiplying the percentage each group comprised of the state's population by the approriate vulnerability factor. (See Table II.)

A similar vulnerability score was computed for each municipality. Each municipal vulnerability score was divided by the state vulnerability score to obtain the sub-index value for each municipality. The findngs for the two cities used to demonstrate factor one are as shown in Table III.

Factor three, Occupational Characteristics, is another factor which yields highly sensitive results. Laborers and their families and domestic service workers and their families are, according to arrest and juvenile court referral statistics compiled in New Jersey during the 1930's, far more vulnerable to social breakdown than are craftsmen, specialized factory operatives, or white collar workers. Therefore, the more laborers and the more domestic service workers there are in any city's labor force, the more vulnerable we assume the city to be. Incidentally, the concentration in traditional "prestige" suburban towns of domestic service workers and unskilled odd-job men is one key to the relatively high vulnerability index values which the computations reveal for these traditional suburban communities.

The second part of *factor three, Employment in Hotels, Lodging Houses, Eating, Drinking and Amusement Places,* is not significant for nine out of ten cities. It does, however, provide one of the keys to the relatively high delinquency and crime rates reported by resort communities.

Having set the pattern, or rather the two patterns, by which sub-index values have been computed, it seems unnecessary to describe in detail how we arrived at the specific values assigned to this and succeeding factors.

Factor four, Housing, uses reasonably clear-cut indicators of social disorganization. We have been asked why we did not use average rents or renter-occupied dwelling units as the key factor in this section of the vulnerability index. The answer is that

FACTORS USED IN CONSTRUCTION OF SOCIAL BREAKDOWN VULNERABILITY INDEX

1. Population Trends (percent 1920 population of 1940 population)
2. Race and National Origin Characteristics of Population (1940)
3. Occupational Characteristics of Population
   a. Distribution of gainful workers by white collar, craftsmen and operatives, domestic service, and laborers
   b. Employment in vulnerable industry groups (eating and drinking places, hotels and lodging houses, amusement places, and so on)
4. Housing
   a. Physical condition (percent dwelling units with no private bath or needing major repairs)
   b. Congestion (percent dwelling units with more than 1.5 persons per room)
5. Education
   a. Percent child population aged 14-15 years not in school.
   b. Teachers' salaries (amount needed to bring minimum elementary teachers' salaries up to state recommended minimum of $1,800—a higher figure would now be used)
6. Retail Trade (per capita retail sales)

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they were tried and discarded as meaningless. Some of our finest residential suburbs are now largely apartment house centers, so that renter-home owner comparisons between cities are useless for our purpose. Costs and standards of living differences between metropolitan and other sections of the state limit the significance of average rent or other cost of housing factors in gauging vulnerability to social breakdown. The amount of substandard housing and congestion provided the only consistent yardstick to measure the relationship between housing and social breakdown which we could lay our hands on. Even so, these components are much less significant than are most of the other factors used in the vulnerability index. For index value purposes, the more obsolete housing and the more congestion there is in a city, the more vulnerable we assume it to be.

The standard census compilations relating to *factor five, Education,* are somewhat disappointing. We experimented with numerous calculations based on the educational levels of the adult population in our cities, per capita education costs, teacher-pupil ratios, and others. None of these calculations revealed any mathematically significant association with delinquency and crime rates. The proportion of the child population dropping out of school at the minimum legal age did have a marginally significant correlation, as did the data on the minimum salaries paid to elementary school teachers, although we had to manipulate these data in terms of the amount needed to raise the minimum to an acceptable standard in order to obtain index values comparable to those used in other calculations. What we have here so far is unsatisfactory; obviously we are in need of easily attainable educational criteria which might be more closely related to social breakdown vulnerability than those we have used.

Factor six, Retail Trade (Per Capita Retail Sales) is the last component used. High per capita retail sales occur in towns with high crime rates, and low per capita sales occur in communities with low crime rates. Just why the volume of per capita retail sales should constitute one of the most sensitive indices to the reported volume of crime and delinquency we do not know. The peculiar character of New Jersey cities may have something to do with this factor. Traditionally, delinquency and dependency occur with greatest relative frequency in the deteriorated neighborhoods just outside the main business district. Perhaps the fact that a community has a relatively large business district, catering not only to local residents but to residents of adjoining specialized residential centers, carries with it the corollary implication that it also has a relatively large trouble breeding "zone of transition" around its business district.

TABLE I

Race & National Groups	*Composite Arrest & Referral Rates**	*Vulnerability Factor Ratio Specific Rates to Native White Rates*
Native white	**125**	**100**
Foreign born white	**150**	**120**
Non-white	**575**	**450**

* Per 10,000 population, based on arrests and juvenile court referrals—yearly average 1930-1937. Motor vehicle violations excluded.

TABLE II

	Percent of State Population	*Vulnerability Factor—Percent*	*Vulnerability Score*
Native born white	**80.1**	**100**	**80.1**
Foreign born white	**14.3**	**120**	**17.2**
Non-white	**5.6**	**450**	**25.2**
Total	**100.0**		**122.5**

TABLE III

	Vulnerability Score	*Vulnerability Sub-index*
Sample Two City I	**149.0**	**122.0**
Sample Two, City II	**104.7**	**72.5**

The final social breakdown vulnerability index is expressed in two ways. One way, which we call the gross vulnerability score, is the sum of the six component factor index values. The other is the vulnerability score divided by six. This gives us an average score, which we call the vulnerability index. In practice, the two figures are interchangeable.

As we have described the components used in the construction of the index, we have mentioned some of the factors which we thought of using but discarded. We also experimented with finding out whether any mathematically significant relationship existed between crime and delinquency rates and such things as age distribution and sex ratio, alcoholic beverage license per capita, per capita real estate valuations, and several other items. These were discarded because we could not find any association with crime and delinquency rates demonstrable through statistical techniques.

Social Gains and the Index

Finally, a word as to results. The construction of an index of social breakdown vulnerability would be nothing more than an interesting academic exercise unless it could be used to promote improved community services.

So far, we can point to several cities in which the application of findings obtained only through the index has had constructive results. In one city, the superintendent of schools wanted to employ a school social worker. The evidence that the socio-economic composition of the city did not justify its high delinquency rates and that the size of the delinquency problem might be a by-product of shortcomings in the city's social welfare organization was the controlling argument which led the board of education to accede to his request in the face of taxpayer resistance.

And in another city, similar evidence helped win vastly increased recreation appropriations. In a third place, the findings with respect to urban growth and retail sales trends, in the light of the significance we placed on them, have lead to revision of the program of the city planning board. These are concrete results obtained even before we were ready to present our experiment to the public.

It is our belief that the vulnerability index, used with discretion, is a valuable new tool in social research and an aid to social progress.

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Survey Salutes—

1848 CSS 1948

This year, the Community Service Society, largest private family agency of its kind in the U. S., marks the beginning of its second century of welfare and health services in the city of New York. The historical highlights printed here, which have their counterparts in the annals of social welfare in many other American communities, are taken, with permission of CSS, from "Frontiers in Human Welfare," just published on the occasion of its centennial.

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO, NEW YORK City was an overgrown village gradually creeping north on the island of Manhattan. Immigrants were coming from Europe so fast that the city's population rose from 370,000 in 1845 to 813,000 in 1860, for New York was the gateway to the land of opportunity. Poverty stricken, driven by famine and political persecution, newcomers squatted in the crowded tenement districts near the docks.

New Yorkers were justifiably alarmed at this influx of destitution. Almsgiving was regarded as a religious duty, but poor relief was an individual rather than a community responsibility. Thirty or forty organizations of one sort or another were giving relief, but their efforts were not concerned with the problem of poverty as a whole.

IN THE WINTER OF 1842-43, "A FEW friends of the poor" decided to appoint "a select committee and an agent" to whom the whole subject was referred. The agent was Robert Hartley, an Englishman of devout character, who devoted most of the following year to investigation of methods of charity in other seaboard cities, and the existing situation in New York. As a result of this year of research, the group determined to form a new organization which they believed would go far toward the elimination of the indiscriminate charity of the day and at the same time provide the needy with "such sympathy and counsel as would tend to encourage industrious and virtuous habits, and foster . . . a spirit of independence."

Thus was born the AICP, parent organization of the Community Service Society of New York. There is no doubt but that an immense amount of help was rendered to those in need. In the first thirty years of operation, the AICP, through an average of 349 volunteer visitors, helped 6,745 families yearly. The aggregate expenditure for this period was $1,266,910. To the modern reader, the annual reports of the organization provide a unique historical record of the city's social conditions, and reveal an analytical and objective approach to the work which was undoubtedly the basic strength of the association.

Firsthand knowledge of the intolerable conditions under which thousands of the city's population lived, led these folks into vigorous action in attacking broad problems of sanitation, housing, and nutrition. In 1842, AICP raised $40,000 to build the first public bathhouse in this country, and in 1855, sponsored the building of a model tenement house as a demonstration of low cost housing. Through their efforts, New York City passed the first regulatory measure of its kind, "An Act to Prevent the Adulteration and Traffic in Impure Milk." In later years, the organization's experiments with work relief and widows' pensions provided valuable experience for such significant social welfare tools as the WPA and our system of national social insurance.

IN 1882, THIRTY-FOUR YEARS AFTER a charter had been granted to the AICP, the Charity Organization Society was organized as a result of the work of a committee appointed by Josephine Shaw Lowell, first woman appointee on the New York State Board of Charities. After some study, the committee had recommended that a system be established to enable the various charitable societies and organizations "to work in harmony to attain the end they all must aim at—some plan by which each may be helped by the knowledge and experience of all." Thus, though the exigencies of later times turned part of the time and energy of the COS into relief giving and direct service, it was originally a coordinating agency.

The efforts of this organization produced many enterprises for community welfare which are currently going concerns on their own. In the first fifteen years, it sponsored a central register of those applying for relief—one of the two forerunners of the gigantic Social Service Exchange now operated by the Welfare Council of New York City; opened a reference library—the beginnings of one of the most extensive libraries of social reference in the country, now run by The Russell Sage Foundation; began issuing a monthly bulletin of information to members—a literary effort which, three reincarnations later, was established in 1912 as the *Survey;* held a six-weeks inservice training course for "visitors"—an institution which now, as the New York School of Social Work, a graduate school of Columbia University, trains approximately 2,000 full and part time students yearly.

In the crowded decades that marked the passing of the nineteenth century and the ushering in of the twentieth, the AICP and the COS worked together, each fostering its own projects, but often mutually involved in the same fight or community betterment. At a time when social justice and reform were the order of the day, they were leaders in converting charity into social work.

The merger of the two agencies grew naturally out of their mutual concerns when, in 1939, they joined to form the Community Service Society.

AS IT ENTERS UPON ITS SECOND century of service, the CSS finds itself confronted with a world which fills every thoughtful mind with grave concern. Although means have been found to ameliorate to a marked degree physical conditions which existed a hundred years ago, our deeper understandings of man's inner struggle with himself and his surroundings has unearthed a host of problems to be faced today in the quest of a happier, more fulfilling life. In the broadest sense, the job which lies ahead for the CSS is in the main current of American life. The fundamental objective of the society's work is to help bring freedom of opportunity to all the lives it touches through freedom from physical and emotional maladjustments and through the development of a more constructive understanding of the life pattern in an increasingly complex modern society.

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Flight to Freedom

JESSAMINE FENNER *tells how One Hundred DP's Found a Home and Jobs in the New World*

One contingent ready for the take-off

Alles geht vorüber!—or, in plain English, "everything will pass; nothing lasts forever." This was the philosohical way in which Sophie Subroshevski expressed her feelings at the end of three months as an operator in the Dionne Spinning Mill in St. Georges de Beauce, Province of Quebec. Sophie is one of the 100 Polish girls from Displaced Persons camps in Germany who were flown to Canada at the end of May, 1947; flown in three planes, chartered by Ludger Dionne, M.P., from Quebec, who had received special permission for this project from the Canadian Immigration Authorities. But Sophie is not *too* discouraged. Though her feet are tired, her work monotonous, and her wages still low, and though life in a girls' dormitory in the country town of St. Georges is pretty dull, still she is thankful to be out of Germany. At last she is away from the existence of a "DP"; away from a life which led nowhere and offered no possible future chance for freedom of movement or for remunerative occupation.

Some doubting persons will counter with the idea that the wage for an eight-hour day in the Province of Quebec does not allow for much freedom. This is true, but in Canada one is free as a person, and those who know DP camps know that life in toto for a Polish girl in St. Georges, Quebec, adds up to infinitely more than the life of a German DP. In addition, she can always look beyond her two-year agreement with Mr. Dionne and be planning toward another occupation for that time, if such seems preferable to her then.

The story of "the 100 Flying Virgins" has been covered by the press in various ways since that day in May, when 130 unmarried Polish girls recruited in DP camps were brought to the UNRRA Immigrant Assembly Center at Saxenhausen, Frankfort, en route to Canada. It now seems important to retell this story from the *inside* and to bring it up to date.

I met the Polish girls the day after their arrival in Frankfort. I worked and suffered with them through two weeks of uncertainty while the Canadian government team was examining them. I saw the successful 100 off for Canada, plane by plane; and I recently visited them in St. Georges. To be sure, the story can never end—not even when 100 Polish girls become Canadian citizens. But along the way it is interesting to know how things are going wtih these courageous and enterprising young women; and how things are going with Mr. Dionne as well, who also had courage when he took upon himself all of the personal responsibilities that go along with bringing 100 foreign girls, who are looking to him as a friend and adviser, into his small home town.

On the Doorstep

To begin—a mild form of chaos reigned in our cold, bare, six-room office house in the assembly center on that morning when the examinations started. This office was so conveniently near the barracks where the girls stayed that at least forty were waiting on the doorstep when we opened. All were eager to be medically examined, eager to tell their life history, eager to talk with Mr. Dionne. In fact they were looking as if their big moment had come—as if life was now to start anew. They greeted us cheerfully and even a little gayly, in various languages — Polish, German, English, and a little French thrown in out of courtesy to Mr. Dionne.

As they filed into the inadequate waiting room, they might have been just forty average American girls—ages sixteen to twenty-four. Their experience, however, was in contrast, for most of these girls either were brought to Germany as slave laborers by Hitler or fled before the Russian army. A large number of them were completely alone in the world.

Their clothes were on the shabby side, but quite a few managed to present an attractive and even smart appearance. All were hatless and nearly all were stockingless; hair styles ranged from pigtails to page boys to shoulder length curls. Some were obviously of peasant stock, while others had the

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poise and manner which indicated a less humble start in life. Quite a few needed first lessons in good grooming, but there were occasional girls whose appearance entirely belied their arrival by truck from a DP camp the day before and their present barrack style of living with limited facilities. All in all, they were good looking and well mannered girls.

And they were patient as well, otherwise they could not have endured without complaint the many technicalities of the registration and examination routine. If an applicant signed her name once, she must actually have signed it ten times before the finish! As it happens, all DP's are accustomed to being inflicted with forms and questionnaires of all kinds, and to frequent "screenings" for one thing or another. Thus our girls took the involved procedure as a matter of course.

Registration

The Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees was the organization that had stipulated the terms with which Mr. Dionne must comply and it was administratively in charge. The details of registration were carried out by three Polish staff members of a Catholic agency which was cooperating with IGCR. A Polish American Chaplain from the agency had previously gone with Mr. Dionne to several Polish camps to make the initial selection of 130 girls from whom to choose 100. During registration he was constantly available both to the individual girls and to the staff for consultation.

The Canadian government team from the Immigration Department was increased from three to five for this special occasion. An extra doctor was sent, and the Consul for Germany, R. Cormier, came himself to give a helping hand to the Vice Consul, Jean Lemont, and, I suspect, to keep a watchful eye over this rather unusual piece of immigration business! So, in the six-room office-house (rooms were family apartment size) we were a staff of five Canadians, three Poles, two Americans, plus Mr. Dionne constantly hovering over us, and with a waiting room completely overflowing with customers.

To get into Canada—at least into St. Georges, Quebec,—if you are a Polish girl (DP status), there were many hurdles to leap. First, you must be single and a Roman Catholic. With these items checked off you were then "politically" screened by the Canadian security man, Michael Syron—a former member of the Canadian Royal Police Force, born in Ireland and as Irish as they come. Mike questioned each girl like a district attorney and cautioned each like a father. He worked through an interpreter, but a lot of good Irish-English was spoken too, in order that the points be made doubly clear. Mike would take no chances, and only when he was sure that his subject was a safe gamble for Canada, was she sent to the hospital for chest X-ray and blood test. Next, came the complete physical examination by the Canadian doctors, who were so thorough that a little harmless stye on an eyelid or a lack of glasses might keep several girls on the anxious list for ten days.

If a girl passed Mike and the doctors, she then went to the Consuls who gave her the final "going over." Here her family situation was discussed, her general character and intelligence observed and, if she passed, the last official O.K. was stamped on the all important document—the "Certificate of Identify in Lieu of Passport."* She was now ready for Canada—and for the unknown future in a strange land.

For nearly two weeks we had examined and registered! From among those who passed the political screening, the doctors were finding a number of incipient TB cases; the Consul was finding some girls who were outside the age limit or were illiterate, or who had doubtful pasts from the standpoint of moral character. These last were referred to Mr. Dionne for decision, since he knew the mores of the town of St. Georges and was the one who would bear the brunt later on if things went wrong.

The author, Mr. Dionne, and pilot

Eventually 100 were chosen; 100 who seemed physically and emotionally fit to go alone without family to a strange country—to a new occupation, and who gave promise of adjusting satisfactorily to the new life in St. Georges.

Those Who Stayed Behind

To break the news to those who were not chosen was a sad proceeding indeed, for most of them were in despair when they guessed the outcome. One girl even arranged on her own for a second X-ray, paying for it from her own meager funds, on the chance that the first was not correct. The Polish registrar, who herself hopes to go with her husband to St. Georges later on, always clung long to the last ray of hope for each rejectee, and was pathetic in her anxiety for the doctors to review each rejected case once more. So completely did she appreciate the situation for each girl that it was as though she herself were losing her own chance to emigrate.

On the day when the hundredth girl was passed, the tension relaxed. One hundred documents were in order; 100 suitcases were packed; and the army was ready with trucks to transport girls and luggage to the airport. But there were no planes! Mr. Dionne was frantically telephoning London, Ottawa, and Paris. Negotiations somewhere had bogged down. Whatever the complications were, they lasted only a few days, and on May 28—a beautiful summer day in Frankfort—a gorgeous Transocean American air liner flew in, all in readiness to take the first forty girls. Arbitrarily, we had chosen the three groups of forty, thirty, and thirty, only making sure that there was one English speaking girl in each section who could act as leader and interpreter if needed.

The second and third planes were from Trans Canada Air Lines, and they came in—appearing equally glorious—on the twenty-ninth and thirty-first. The girls made each flight a festive occasion by bringing Polish flags and many huge bouquets of roses and peonies from the gardens nearby. There was, of course, the usual checking and weighing in at the airport, and it went on in an orderly fashion and without any of the commotion which a large group of young and excited girls might cause. By the time the signal came to proceed to their air field, I had counted

*A DP rarely has a valid passport. It was either lost in the war, removed by the Germans, or was issued by a country that now does not exist politically or has a different government. The certificate of identity is a document acceptable to the U. S. Army, and is generally used for group immigration.

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and recounted noses and documents so often that I was certain I had lost either a girl or a document—neither of which happened!

And now the last moments. None of the group had ever flown before and in addition, their knowledge of western geography and the map of Canada was vague. "How long will it take? Where do we land? Shall we be far from USA?" These and other similar questions were repeatedly asked. Some girls were quiet and a little frightened. Others were gay and as though going on an adventure. All showed courage and good spirit. Pictures were taken, farewells were said, the door was closed, and they were off—to what, they knew not, but they were full of hope. One can only admire them.

Mr. Dionne flew with the last group, which added security and cheer. The first plane landed in Bangor, Maine, and the girls were taken by bus to St. Georges. The second and third planes landed at the Quebec airport almost sixty miles from St. Georges.

A New Life

The Polish girls had been in St. Georges for over two months when I visited them. Because of language limitations, I had in Germany talked directly with only a small number, but many times in the old Frankfort days we had smiled at each other, and now the bond was closer. It was almost as though I were a long lost relative returned! The news that I had come spread through the Foyer [dormitory] and for more than an hour I was in the living room greeting the girls as they stopped by. As an onlooker said: "Such good looking girls, so natural, so pleasing, such nice manners, much more gracious than some of our own girls."

At two different times during my visit I sat in the Foyer and talked with individuals and groups. I went to their Foyer movie on Saturday night, sitting next to seventeen-year-old Maria Dobrowska, whose English is almost perfect, who was brought to Germany with a thousand other youngsters four years ago, and who comments on the sameness of the meals in the Foyer exactly as would a teen-age camper or college freshman. "But," she hastens to add, "that isn't Mr. Dionne's fault."

I ate Sunday dinner in the Foyer with a former university student. To her, as to many others, the mill work is just a way out, and she won't be there forever. "The rules in the Foyer are a little strict," she said, "but the Sisters and Mr. Dionne can't take a chance yet on letting us all completely loose. Some of us might get into trouble."

I visited the mill, which is new and clean and modern, even if noisy. There I talked with two sisters, one a graduate nurse, the other a medical student of five years training. "The work is hard, and life is limited here," they said, "but at least we are out, and maybe Mr. Dionne will help us to bring our mother over."

One ambitious young business girl had just purchased a Gregg shorthand book and wanted advice as to which system of shorthand she could learn. She knew Polish shorthand, but that would not be of much use in Canada.

On Sunday I took four girls whom I knew best for a drive in the country. A fifth could not come because she was in charge of a Polish Scout group which was to meet at two o'clock. We drove and talked and sang and laughed —and gradually a picture of life in St. Georges—in the town, in the mill, and in the Foyer became clear.

St. Georges, which is a purely French community of 9,000 rural population, has received the Polish girls very cordially, in fact, so much hospitality was offered at first that it had to be discouraged. The community, in arranging a recreational evening, invited the Polish girls—one hundred strong. The girls responded and added to the entertainment by Polish dances and songs. They appreciate the kind reception, not only from people in St. Georges, but from other Poles in Canada who know about them and who frequently come to see them. Mr. Dionne has arranged for a Polish priest to come at regular intervals.

The work at the mill is definitely hard, especially for girls who were office workers and students, and who have never done factory work before. They work in two shifts and an eight-hour day, with a half day on Saturday. The shifts alternate, and so all have a turn at the day-time hours.

The Foyer is a distance of only one or two blocks from the mill, and the girls all go home for lunch. The manager of the mill is a good-natured, intelligent American of Canadian French background, formerly from Lewiston, Maine. The girls like him, and he is definitely interested in assigning them to the most suitable jobs and in helping them to get on.

Wages were at an apprentice rate to begin (around $10 a week), but are increasing as the learning period is over and the skill develops. Six dollars a week secures wholesome meals and a double room in the Foyer—a clean, comfortable, and reasonably attractive dormitory. For $1 a week extra a girl can have a single room. The agreement with Mr. Dionne is for two years and its chief purpose is to insure employment and protection for the individual for that period. From Mr. Dionne I know that he will not try to retain a girl if she fails to adapt herself either physically or emotionally. Already, by November 1, around ten had left, with his approval and aid. To be sure, there is a moral responsibility on the part of the girls to fulfill their part in the plan, if possible, and I believe that most of them will, regardless of some present discomfort.

The Controversy

It was inevitable that such an unusual project would have both supporters and critics. On October 27, 1947, Mr. Dionne wrote me as follows:

There are many things pertaining to these girls not generally known to the public; for instance, the so-called contract which was drawn up by the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees is only for the girls' protection. It clearly states that I shall be responsible for their welfare and provide them with work for two years at prevailing wages and working conditions under the Labor Laws of the Province of Quebec; that no deductions or charges shall be made from their wages for cost of transportation; that I further guarantee that they will not become public charges. In other words, I am the legal guardian of these homeless girls, many of whom do not know where or if they have any relations living.

I have placed by mutual understanding and agreement several of the girls with their Canadian relations. Two of these girls are to be married to Polish men in Western Canada. Eight have been placed with responsible people in more suitable employment. We have also secured Canadian Immigration authority and approval to bring to Canada Mrs. Z., now in a DP camp in Germany, who is the mother of two of our girls, one of whom has had five years of university medical training.

We are endeavoring to place one of the girls with her relations in the United States, but up to the present time without success, because the U. S. has not yet approved their application.

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Statistics That Make Sense

JEANNETTE M. ELDER

Social Statistician, National Travelers Aid Association

When social workers use the words "thrilling," "fascinating," and "stimulating" in connection with statistics, that's news! Strange as it may sound, Travelers Aid workers from Portland, Maine, to Portland, Oregon, from Detroit to Chattanooga, have been doing just that since last September, when they began using new statistical forms which made sense!

Two and a half years ago, the Executives' Council of the National Travelers Aid Association reported in no uncertain terms to the national staff that local workers did not like the statistical forms then in use. They were too complicated, too time-consuming. The statistics were not as useful as they should be. After heated discussion, it was decided that a practical first step toward solution would be to make a fresh start with a clean white sheet of paper headed, "What Statistics Do We as Local Workers Want and Need?"

The council then charged the Statistics Committee with the responsibility for reviewing the current statistical procedures and preparing a new plan which would make statistics more useful and less burdensome. With the NTAA social statistician acting as secretary and technical consultant, the committee, composed of representatives of small, medium, and large Travelers Aid Societies throughout the country, accepted the challenge. There ensued meetings, correspondence, skilled thinking, conflicting opinions, battles with tradition, then final unanimity. Thus was produced a plan which may be of interest to social workers who are not too happy about the statistics they now produce and use.

The old Travelers Aid statistical forms were similar to those used in many other social casework agencies. The back of the face sheet was covered with long lists of problems and services, with sections for recording age, sex, race, residence, source, disposition of the case, and so on. The caseworker checked the appropriate items and at the end of each month the check marks were counted, totaled, "balanced," and entered on the monthly report form. Because much of this process was mechanical, the social worker derived little satisfaction other than the feeling of completing a necessary chore.

Under the new plan, items to be recorded statistically have been drastically reduced—to about one third of the former number. No item appears on the forms unless it relates to the function, structure, or job setting of Travelers Aid. Social agencies differ widely in areas of services, but the underlying principle on which these forms were built could be easily translated by any other social agency. It is a stimulating and revealing experience to analyze and appraise statistical items in these terms.

The items which passed the acid test now occupy two inches of space on the right-hand margin of the new face sheet. Each has been given not only a name, but a code number. This code number appears on each of the forms in the same sequence, thus reducing to a minimum the mechanics involved in the statistical process. The code numbers, visible in the case record files, make it possible readily to locate a specific type of case, such as "child traveling alone," when needed for illustrative material in reports, speeches, news releases, radio broadcasts. Any social worker who has laboriously reviewed innumerable case records in search of a specific type of case will appreciate the value of this simple device.

Mechanics are reduced still further by the use of a simple tally sheet on which the worker can enter easily counted tally marks in groups of five opposite each code number. A few minutes suffice to copy the totals from the tally sheet to the report form, using code numbers as a guide.

To make statistics more accessible and useful, "Administrative Summary" forms have been developed on which appear a column for each statistical item appearing on the report form. Figures from each monthly report are recorded so that monthly and annual totals and trends can be seen at a glance. This is a boon to the busy executive who is frequently called upon to produce statistics on short notice.

So far, it readily can be seen why busy social workers call this procedure "simple" and "easy." But why do they add adjectives like "intriguing," "fascinating," and "stimulating"? Why do they say such things as, "The statistics have been a learning process for me," "The new statistics are a stimulus to better casework thinking," or, "The new system has raised the question, 'Is this an appropriate and essential service for TA?' " Why does one executive write, "I got so excited with the new plan that I triumphantly shared it with the Council and Chest." Or, "Our board president is reading the new manual. We think this is an opportunity to interpret to a small degree, 'What do workers do with their time when they aren't talking?' "

The enthusiasm stems from the fact that statistical principles and practice are an outgrowth of the fundamental principles and practice in a social agency. Classification, correlation, and selectivity make sense to social workers when statistics reflect the essential and intrinsic phase of activity within the agency, whether it be direct service to clients, supervision, administration, or explanation to the board, chest, and community. When a caseworker is instructed "to select the attribute that is most significant in the case situation and classify the case accordingly"—statistics become stimulating. When the social worker discovers that recording statistics calls into play all the knowledge and understanding of the philosophy, principles, and practice of casework service within the function of the agency, she finds it intriguing. Statistics become a part of the learning process, when in a supervisory conference, or in staff meeting, the caseworker realizes that lack of understanding of agency function is revealed by the recording of statistics. The social worker is fascinated to be able to see, at a glance, data for each group of persons which makes up the agency constituency.

The integration of statistical principles and practice with the principles and practice in a social agency requires active and intelligent participation throughout the entire agency. The sta-

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Drawing by Elizabeth Tazelaar for *Survey Midmonthly*

Nobody Does Nuttin' for Nobody for Nuttin'

HYMAN SOROKOFF

—Hyman Sorokoff reports on some colorful experiences of the East New York Youth and Adult Center, which he directs. The center, a project of the New York City Board of Education's division of community education, is the board's first experiment in adult education and school-community relations.

The chairman sat back. "You know," he said, "I've lived in East New York all my life. I've kind of prided myself on being a leader here. But in the last year, I've met groups of people and been introduced to community leaders I never even knew existed."

Behind this awakening, typical of many, lies the story of the East New York experiment. An adventure in community education and community organization, it was begun in 1945 by the division of community education of New York City's board of education. Two years later, no one has any doubt of its success.

Take the long ride from Brooklyn as far as five cents will carry you, and you are in the heart of East New York. You are in a different world: a world which mingles the staid atmosphere of the old Dutch town of New Lots with the shrill cries of pushcart peddlers, the tolling of Catholic and Russian Orthodox churchbells, the chanting of the small Hebrew congregations which dot the area; the bustling New York manner with the unhurried gait of "Goat Town," where some of New York City's last remaining farmers eke out their precarious existence.

The quarter of a million people who live in East New York came here from all quarters of the globe, with a majority of Russians, Poles, Italians, and Negroes. Jews form the leading religious group, but there are large Russian Orthodox, Polish Catholic, and Protestant elements, too. The Negro community—new within the last five years—has grown by leaps and bounds. Even the groups of one religion or one national background are subdivided again: Russian Jews, Polish Jews and Sephardic Jews, each with their own synagogues, their own clubs and lodges; "White Russian" and "Leftist" parties among the Russian Orthodox; Poles and Italians, with separate Catholic churches. Even politically there are deep chasms, the Democratic machine being threatened by the American Labor Party. (The only ALP members of the New York State legislature come from East New York.) The area, in 1945, was a miniature world of small, isolationist nations living their lives with a minimum of contact with each other.

Besides being deeply split, East New York is handicapped in other ways. About 25 percent of the adults have had no schooling of any kind, and almost 45 percent have never gone beyond the sixth grade. There are no modern schools, no large playgrounds, few after-school centers, no public library, and only a handful of struggling, small, sectarian social agencies.

Here, thought the New York board of education, was one of the most challenging places in the country for a large scale experiment in community organization, adult education, and recreation. The division of community education was authorized to see what it could do.

The division set out with several basic rules well in mind:

First, anything undertaken must be in answer to the needs and desires of the neighborhood itself and accepted by the people themselves, not thrust upon them from outside.

Second, the long range objective should be general community improvement.

Third, since salvation comes only to those who are willing for it, the community itself must become genuinely anxious for self-improvement. Only East New York leadership, aroused and organized, could do anythink deep and lasting for East New York.

Luckily, the division at once turned up some promising material. A few

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local groups, several school principals, and the district superintendent of schools were already trying to get more recreational facilities for young children. In a neighboring area, the Brooklyn Council for Social Planning was at work on a survey. A municipal court judge, who had lived in East New York more than forty years, and the president of the local savings bank were helpful, too. A list of a hundred representative citizens was drawn up. It included church and club leaders, businessmen, school heads, and executives from local welfare agencies. (The list unfortunately had no representative from local youth groups.) These citizens were invited to meet at the bank offices to discuss the launching of a school-community project.

At this first meeting, under the chairmanship of the bank president, the school people described the proposed experiment, warned the group that there were many problems ahead, and served notice that the experiment simply could not succeed without wide community backing. The response was enthusiastic. Many organizations and individuals pledged financial support, and the officials of the East New York Savings Bank agreed to donate $1,000 if the community would raise the rest of the $5,000 necessary to supplement the board of education's one-year appropriation.

Town Criers

To make sure the community really wanted to try the experiment and, incidentally, to give it some publicity, a town meeting was called at the local high school. An action committee was appointed; the hundred men and women at the first meeting promised to take the news back to their own organizations; school children took letters home; parents' associations wrote to their members; clergymen mentioned the meeting at the churches; radio stations made spot announcements; trailers appeared in motion picture houses, and leaflets were distributed at subway stations and bus stops. The response was overwhelming. Some 1,700 people crowded into Thomas Jefferson High School, with a hundred community leaders seated on the platform, and many hundreds of citizens clamoring for admittance outside the doors.

After speakers from the schools and the community had outlined plans for a new youth and adult center, a leaflet with a tentative program, including some new informal, leisure time classes for adults, was handed out. Return postcards gave the people at the meeting—and some 5,000 who received the same material—a chance to say what they would like to have. Amazingly, 2,800 of these cards were returned. After studying the check list and the suggestions written in on the cards, and after talking to many prospective students, a widely altered program of informal courses was set up.

What the People Want

It is interesting to list what the people of East New York wanted—and did not want. Classes in art weaving, consumer problems, labor history, and home nursing were dropped. A public speaking class was changed to a dramatics group. French and Spanish classes were dropped—but a class in Russian was added. A first aid class was set up to help neighborhood teachers get needed first aid certificates. Sketching, painting, and photography went on the list, by request. Many people wanted home design, interpretive dancing, sewing, and Hebrew, but licensed teachers were not available for these at the salaries which could be offered.

The public was ready and eager, but housing and staff problems remained. No school building in the area was large enough or had enough facilities for the project. Finally, several school buildings near each other were combined in one unit, under a full time center director. Between them they provided a large auditorium, two large gyms and a swimming pool (but no shops to speak of) in a high school; shops for craft work in an old junior high school; and small gyms and auditoriums in two elementary schools. All these were thrown open Monday through Friday from 3 to 10 P.M. Elementary school children used their school facilities from 3 to 5; adolescents, the same facilities in the evening; and adults could come, in groups or separately, both afternoons and evenings, at the high school. Regularly licensed teachers from the New York system handled the classes after school hours and were paid on a per session basis.

The schools turned into beehives of activity.

Afternoons, young people of different ages ran the gamut from kindergarten work and hand arts to team games and tournaments, from classes in sewing and cooking to painting, printing, woodwork, leathercraft, jewelry making and even harmonica playing. They also had a chance to see sport or educational movies.

In the evenings, a cross section of all East New York—furriers, insurance men, stenographers, carpenters, mechanics, housewives—swarmed into the schools to paint, to work with their hands, to listen to good music. They debated local problems: Shall we have a public library?—and world problems: what about the UN? No credits were given, no diplomas awarded, yet thirty-eight groups met once or twice weekly, for two hours, to study mental hygiene, current events, vocabulary building, languages, music appreciation; to learn first aid, dressmaking, cooking, household repairs; to take part in social and square dancing; to make jewelry and work leather. An orchestra, singers, actors, organized and performed. The center agreed to find leaders for *any* groups of twenty or more people who were genuinely interested in *any* subject.

To give this school center some of the aspects of a settlement house, meeting rooms were thrown open to local groups, with no fees, no red tape. In spite of the "No Smoking" regulation and a 10 P.M. closing hour, thirty-five organizations meet regularly at the center today. Even swing bands which have grown too large for someone's basement are welcome. Lectures, forums, and town meetings have always been popular. Several hundred have come to meetings on topics like housing, price control, and China. Lectures sponsored by local doctors have, oddly enough, been less popular; but Mrs. Roosevelt drew several thousand to an overflow meeting.

About 400 teen-agers come to the indoor dances on Friday nights, and more than 800 (with a top of 1,300) to the outdoor summer dances.

Camping by the Day

Summertime, the center suspends its regular program, but runs an all-day camp for children six to twelve, instead of the playground type of summer center usual in New York City. More than 500 children came, and the community did a fine job of volunteer help on the project. Doctors and dentists checked the campers; mothers helped serve refreshments, took children on trips and helped in the office; and Teen Town High School youngsters acted as junior counselors all summer.

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But the most ambitious project of the East New York Youth and Adult Center—and its most heart warming —was the East New York United Nations Festival put on last summer.

There were two ideas back of the festival.

One: No school can be content today to hand on knowledge or even build socialized personalities within its own walls. It must step into the community to help resolve differences and build tolerance and unity. Every teacher knows that when it comes to a clash between the understanding taught in school and quite different family teachings and mores, the school will come out a bad third. If its work is not to be wasted, the school must offer leadership in community education, in helping to create a basic common cultural pattern in the community.

Two: City life saps neighborhood feeling and loyalty. City man is at the mercy of a giant mechanism, dependent on specialists to plan and run his life. Millions of such city dwellers feel anonymous, helpless, insignificant. Democracy to them can only be an ideal, not a vital reality. A way must be found to give people of a "natural neighborhood" in a great city, a chance to meet, to take responsibility for themselves and their affairs, to plan and execute projects together. They must have something to correspond to the New England town meeting or the instinct for responsible democracy will atrophy.

In June, 1946, the center director called in a small committee, many of them veterans, and suggested a community festival to draw people closer together. The committee was fired by the idea. A larger committee carefully made up a list of two hundred outstanding citizens, and held a dinner meeting. At this dinner—to which a hundred came—people who had been neighbors for twenty years met and broke bread together for the first time; went to work together, and liked it. Eighteen committees were set up to carry out a carefully prepared, tentative program, and each committee, as far as possible, was a slice across the different local groups.

It would be nice to record that the festival was then born in a blaze of idealism and enthusiasm. Actually, there were dark weeks of criticism and skepticism. As one local doubting Thomas puts it, "Nobody does nuttin' for nobody for nuttin'." As another said, surveying the large scale program, "You're shooting for the stars. Your feet are way off the ground." Actually, the whole plan for the festival was deliberately ambitious, to fire local imagination and enthusiasm.

After months of discussion, planning, and evolution, the United Nations Festival Week started on June 2, 1947—and rolled through a dramatically successful six days.

From Monday to Saturday

Monday, school children paraded in United Nations costumes they had studied and planned for many weeks. There was a song and dance festival, with the Brooklyn Borough president, John Cashmore, and associate superintendent of schools, Elias Lieberman, to speak. That evening a motorcade rolled through East New York, through brightly decorated streets, followed by a parade of veterans groups and community clubs, to an open meeting at which Benjamin Cohen, assistant secretary general of the UN, spoke.

Tuesday — Veterans Day — there were services throughout the community in honor of the war dead, with a memorial concert by a forty-five piece professional orchestra under Eugene Plotnikoff.

Wednesday and Thursday, all the schools held assembly programs on the UN, with the UN speakers at several of them, and fifteen local organizations helped sponsor an outdoor carnival and bazaar at the high school athletic field, with volunteer entertainment topped off by square dancing.

Friday night was "Old-Timers Athletic Night," featuring a game between two teams of nationally known basketball stars—all of them old East New Yorkers.

Saturday night was the climax. Former East New Yorkers came back from stage and radio to put on a show; and, to close the week, certificates were formally awarded to every member of the community who had played a big part in the program.

Almost all the programs were well attended. Those on Friday and Saturday were sell-outs.

WHAT HAS ALL THE SPADEWORK at the center, and its flowering in the festival, done so far for East New York?

Even on the surface, it has done a great deal. It was good to see the Polish dancing group of parochial school children performing in native costume for their neighbors of such widely different backgrounds. It was good to have the Polish Falcon Club and B'nai B'rith occupy adjoining booths at the carnival—and help each other with decorations. It was good to have people come into the schools to hear serious talks about the UN, and to have the schools join with local businessmen in putting on the parade.

But most of all, it was good to drop in on any of the hundreds of meetings in schools, clubhouses, private homes, even police stations, at which the people of New York—black and white, Gentile and Jew—worked together on something for their own community, in which they all believed.

This is bringing the democratic process back to its ultimate unit: a neighborhood. The East New York experiment is a very hopeful experiment indeed.

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Man at his best, like water,
Serves as he goes along;
Like water he seeks his own level,
The common level of life.
Loves living close to the earth,
Living clear down in his heart,
Loves kinship with his neighbors.
The pick of words that tell the truth,
The even tenor of a well-run state,
The fair profit of able dealing,
The right timing of useful deeds,
And for blocking no one's way
No one blames him.

—Witter Bynner, in
"The Way of Life, according to Laotzu."

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In the Classroom

SAMUEL HARMAN LOWRIE
Bowling Green (Ohio) State University

That individuals are endowed naturally with a capacity to choose a mate is an idea widely held even today in this country. For instance in a supposedly analytical article in the *Cleveland Press* of April 9, 1947, a a news columnist expressed the notion: "The male struts, and the female is coy. Somehow along the way, a chemical reaction occurs. . . . I do not see how . . . to embroider further these simple fundamentals . . . automatically known by all boys and all girls as soon as the sap, together with the moon, begins to rise."

The objective truth is that in reality human beings can no more select through inborn drives a suitable mate for marriage than they can tell instinctively what foods are wholesome or poisonous. Fortunately or unfortunately they have to use their heads and the experience and knowledge of others in selecting foods, choosing occupations, and doing most of the other things of life. There is much evidence to indicate that the same principle applies to mate selection.

As a matter of fact, Americans have not always entered marriage without advice and guidance from the maturer members of the group. In Colonial days parents had a dominating voice in determining whom their children married. By custom, if not by law, a girl could not be forced to marry against her will; but the pressure put upon her was psychologically difficult for an ordinary individual to resist. While parental authority was not as great for boys, the record gives cases of sons who married contrary to their preferences because of parental insistence. Under this system, economic and social factors were primary considerations in marriage; emotional and personal inclinations secondary.

Objectionable and faulty as such an arrangement appears at present, those under it who had most to do with marital selections were not carried away by emotion. They looked at prospective mates for their children practically, with a minimum of distorting emotion and a maximum of mature balanced judgment.

So unnoticed has been the change from parental control that the need for a substitute has not been generally recognized. Rather, with a minimum of guidance and teaching and with an almost complete lack of organized effort to transmit to them what parents have learned from tradition and experience, children are allowed to grow up to the age of dating. They begin to pair off and in time move on toward the final decisions before marriage, with little help other than that which they get from their own limited and highly emotional experience, or that of associates equally unprepared for such momentous choices.

Great Expectations

In no other realm are the young expected to be as completely self-reliant and prepared for life as they are when they begin dating. In education they usually have years ahead of them. Years of further preparation are essential before they begin to support themselves. Legally they are still minors and subject to parental control. In those fields of professionalization where training is long, individuals far along in dating are still regarded as uninformed and immature. Even on the completion of a prescribed course of training and, as in medicine, of a period of supervised internship, the individual is usually regarded as inexperienced and placed in a junior position. Training, supervision, and experience are all assumed to be essential to the development of full capacity and wise judgment.

The contrast in the choice of a mate is extreme. No kind of training, formal or informal, is considered essential. Supervision or guidance from older persons is the exception. Without any clear recognition of its importance, the young usually gain experience in association with, and in judging, those of the opposite sex in play, in school, and through dating. However, generally today dating is the primary means by which individuals gain a great part of whatever training or experience they get that prepares them for one of the most fateful and influential choices of their lives.

That is to say, dating serves a vital educational and social function. One who dates reasonably frequently a number of different persons during the years of adolescence tends to broaden his experience, enrich his personality, gain poise and balance, increase his ability to adjust to others under varied circumstances, reduce his emotional excitement on meeting or associating with those of the opposite sex, enhance his ability to judge others objectively and sensibly, add to his prestige among those of his own age, and obtain a wider acquaintance from which a mate may be selected. Occasionally such values are acquired through experiences other than dating. Most commonly, however, they are obtained in considerably reduced form by the individual who does not date or dates relatively rarely.

The advantages of dating may be brought out by a comparison between two fairly common types of boys. Recall the young man who for one reason or another has done little or no dating until he is approaching the time when he can support a wife. Compare him with a normal boy of the same age and attractiveness who has dated as occasion demanded from the time he was ten or twelve. Imagine the two meeting two equally attractive girls. Obviously the first boy will be timid and shy, while the second will meet the situation normally and easily. Further, if the first survives the embarrassed initial shock, the chances are more than even that he will fall seriously in love, start a whirlwind courtship, and rush headlong toward marriage, regardless of the possible undesirability of his associate as a mate. Lacking experience, he is likely to act in a manner characteristic of one several years younger.

In contrast, the second boy will generally meet a girl without great

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disturbance—girls are a matter of course in his experience. He may or may not find her attractive. If she is, he may show an interest in her and date her. On the other hand, a date to him is a common experience. If it is repeated many times, it is usually because of common qualities that make for compatibility between him and his associate. Even if he is unusually drawn to his new acquaintance, he will not commonly, certainly not necessarily, lose his equilibrium. The first boy usually lacks maturity in matters affecting women; the second as a rule shows poise and judgment in such relationships. Differences in educational and developmental experiences in dating give the second a much greater chance than the first for a sensible choice of a mate, and successful, happy adjustments after marriage.

The evidence is convincing that the person that does not date or is kept from dating, whether by parents or by circumstances, does not have the opportunity in current society to grow fully into normal adulthood.

Training for Dating

Bowling Green State University, one of the regional institutions of higher learning supported by the state of Ohio, is so convinced of the significance of dating that it has set up a course on the subject. Along with the other colleges and universities of the country it has shared in the widespread movement to provide education for marriage. Aside from a course intended primarily for those seeking professional training in home economics, it has for several years offered an elective on marriage and the family. In conformity with fairly frequent practice it has limited this course to juniors and seniors.

The new offering in dating is experimental. Enrollment is limited, is divided equally between men and women, and is restricted to freshmen. The purpose of these limitations is to provide favorable conditions for open discussion of current problems of association between the sexes among actual participants who are for the most part presumably still unfettered by strong ties to specific individuals they expect to marry. As the course proves itself, it is hoped that restrictions may be removed to allow as many first year students as possible to participate in the study.

The primary reason for the departure in this offering is the failure of the advanced course to reach students early enough to affect, without undue emotional disturbance, their choice of mates. Generally, training provided in colleges and universities, even that in high schools, in the current movement for family education, is directed toward marriage and postmarital adjustments. Even a superficial examination of popular texts is proof of this fact. None of the more widely used books gives more than a third of its space to association before marriage, many give around a quarter, some give much less. The justification for this emphasis for juniors and seniors is that many of them are approaching engagement, if not already engaged or married. Their interests are therefore on the later phases of association before marriage, and on marriage and its relationships. In consequence, findings on the choice of a mate come too late to affect decisions greatly without considerable strain. A person who has made an obviously unsound selection is very likely to look for a flaw in the evidence or in justifiable conclusions in order to defend to himself his choice.

Theoretically, presentation of objective data in support of, or against, a mode of behavior ought to lead individuals to modify to some degree their conduct in line with the evidence. Actually, it is expecting a great deal of students who have deep attachments and who may have announced their engagements to suppose many of them will take existing findings about mate selection, even those best supported, so seriously as to break established relationships. In other words, the study of mating in groups of this age cannot be as fruitful practically as that of problems yet to be met and resolved by the individuals.

Theory and Practice

Accordingly, the offering on dating was set up to focus attention on the immediate problems of association of the unattached individual. It traces briefly the background out of which dating today has come, analyzes its functions, discusses the problems adolescents meet in their association in the light of these functions and the findings of research. Included in any honest analysis of this order must be many very practical subjects like going steady, necking and petting, control of emotions, initiative in matters of sex, and sex relations outside of marriage. The focus of the course as actually taught is to relate each and every question to its bearing on a sound preparation to live normally, a sensible choice of a mate, and a lasting happy marriage. The fundamental value assumption is that practically every normal person in American society looks forward toward marriage, and hopes that his marriage will be lasting and happy.

What is the result of the course? Obviously it is too soon to offer statistical conclusions when only twenty-two students have completed the study. Further, this group was not representative of an ordinary freshman class in that all except one of the boys had seen military service, some as much as four years. In consequence they were from two to six years older than the girls. This fact of diversified experience and maturity among the students modified points of view fundamentally. An equally heterogeneous group is not likely to be found again in a freshman class. Some of the girls from protected homes were quite naive; in a number of years of military service some of the boys had learned about all there is to learn. Nevertheless, in the concluding meeting, in unsigned evaluations, the students were unanimous in saying that if they had it to do over and knew the content of the course they would take it again. One did say he felt that, except for practical obstacles and public opposition, it should be taught in high school rather than in college—a point which had been discussed in class.

Student Response

The anonymous reactions and suggestions of the students were varied on many points. One student asserted that except in a few cases "we never reached a conclusion." To another "the good thing about the course is that . . . the student is shown both sides of the subject and is left" to form his own judgment. A third wished that the course could have been more personal, that the instructor had held interviews with the students and had brought their specific problems into class for discussion.

To veterans many points taken up were far from new. In contrast "when a girl starts to college," according to one individual, "she comes up against some new problems. She is dating fellows older than she and some of them have some pretty advanced ideas. To be able to discuss the problems that come up on a date should be a

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help to everyone." Another member thought "the subjects discussed are ones which the average student doesn't know enough about." To a third, the course helped "reason things out, . . . taught me things I had found out myself but didn't quite know the value of and . . . helped me see them in perspective." To still another, the study gives "confidence . . . and makes you look at life in a more factual manner. . . . If *nothing else* were accomplished, it exposes one to valuable reference material."

Such opinions of students are not proof of the need or value of an educational offering. On occasion, individuals may not know what they need to learn to make effective adjustments to life. On the other hand, in the absence of more convincing and reliable evidence, student judgment may be a valuable asset in determining the direction educational effort should take. When logical analysis and the opinion of students who have been exposed to instruction agree on the need for training in dating, there can be little question of the value of the innovation.

On the Campus

JUDSON T. LANDIS
Michigan State College

One G. I. college student in four is married. One half of these married students will be fathers before graduation day. Worried parents and marriageable students are asking many questions about the desirability of a college marriage. What does it cost to live? Do married students make the grade? What is it like to live in a trailer? What are the advantages and disadvantages of being married? Worried mothers are thinking about the added responsibilities for their sons. Will John be able to do his school work and support a wife? Who would support them if they should have a baby?

The author and his associates have been swamped with questions of this type from students and parents. There is no basis of experience to draw upon, for, in the past, few students married and remained in college. We decided to ask the married couples now in school for answers that might help those contemplating marriage.

Five hundred forty-four couples cooperated in supplying information covering all phases of their experience. They filled in questionnaires, each husband and wife making responses independently of the other. All responses were anonymous. The couples cooperated enthusiastically, knowing that the information was to be used in counseling their associates who were considering marriage or who might be experiencing problems and conflicts in marriage.

The couples participating may be considered to be typical of married students. They are from many states, from varied social and economic backgrounds, and all are living in trailer camps, barracks, or small apartments characteristic of college housing over the country. All are in the early years of marriage.

Each person was asked the question: "Knowing what you now know, would you marry before finishing college if you were unmarried?" Three fourths said they would, while one in four said definitely "No" or expressed doubt. A greater percentage of the men than the women would hesitate to marry before finishing school if they had it to do over. The reasons the men gave for their hesitation were usually financial or connected with housing difficulties. Some do not like to see their savings melting away, or say they would prefer to start marriage on a more economically sound basis.

When asked if they would advise a friend to marry while in school, there are fewer who say they would advise it for a friend than there are who say they would do it again themselves. Two thirds would advise it for a friend, again a larger percentage of the wives than the husbands being favorable. The fact that from a third to a fourth of these married people are doubtful about whether college marriages are a good idea will suggest to the unmarried student that he might well delay a while and consider carefully before marrying his coed or hometown girl friend.

It is interesting to note here for comparison that more of those favor college marriage who have tried it than those who are outside looking in. When 600 unmarried students were asked if they would marry while in school if they felt they had found the right mate, only a third of the men and not half of the girls said they would favor it, in contrast to two thirds of the men and three fourths of the girls who have tried it.

One factor which must be recognized as a possible complication to a student marriage is the ever present chance of the arrival of a baby. One third of the married students have children and more are prospective parents. Half say they do not plan to have children while the husband is in school. In considering whether it would be necessary for the husband to drop out of school if a baby should come, 15 percent said that it would be necessary for him to drop out, and 10 percent more said it would be very difficult for him to remain in school.

Those who have children love their children and are glad they have them. Yet the limited income, the necessity for both husband and wife to work, limited living space, being tied to the home at night, and the other obligations of parenthood added to student responsibilities, often contribute to tension. Those with children stated that the children constitute a serious factor in causing discord in the marriage. The happiness ratings showed that those with children are not as happy at present as those without.

Although approximately half of the student couples plan to have children before the education is finished, the over-all experience of the group shows that couples with children have to exert themselves to the utmost in order to carry satisfactorily this added responsibility.

If there is adequate income and other circumstances are favorable, then there may be great happiness for the couple who can have their children while in school. It is true that the small children of students are growing

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up in closer association with their fathers than is usual. The student father shares in the personal care of the infant. He takes over entirely during certain hours of the day so that the mother can hold a job outside the home. The father who bathes and diapers his infant is going to have a better understanding of the child than the father who sees him only for a few minutes when he is on display at bedtime.

What About the Wives?

In the college marriages here represented, one wife in ten is also a student. In the other cases, the wives are working or are kept busy with housekeeping and care of the children. Almost half of them work at outside-of-the-home jobs whether or not there are children. How are the wives taking college life as it comes to them indirectly? Do they feel it is too much of a sacrifice to have to spend the early years of their married life as they are doing? Certainly most of *their* mothers began differently.

But the response of the college wives on this point was emphatic. They are not complaining. They were almost unanimous in saying they felt their sacrifice was worth while and a great many added that they do not consider that they are making any sacrifice. They like their lives for the present and expect the present to pay off in the future.

In general, the wives do not feel critical of the husbands. If there were complaints, they were such as these: "He clutters up the house with books and clothes and doesn't pick things up." "He doesn't take responsibility for repairs and improvements in the apartment." "He studies too much, comes home and doesn't talk to me." Or, "He doesn't wait for me to finish a meal before he leaves for classes again."

What of the husbands? In answer to the question, "Do you feel that your wife is a help to you in your efforts to get your degree?" Most of the men said an enthusiastic "Yes." About 20 out of the whole group of more than 500 were doubtful. Those who did not feel that the wife was a help seemed to have marriages which were not very happy. The husbands, like the wives, had a few complaints. Their most common criticism was that wives interrupt their studying. "She asks unimportant questions." "Doesn't find something to absorb her interest while I am studying." "Does housework at night when I am trying to study." "Listens to the radio." "Has too much company." "Doesn't put the baby to bed until late." "She always has chores for me to do."

Many of the criticisms the husbands make suggest that the wife may feel neglected and her interruptions may be, even unconsciously on her part, simply attempts to get a little attention. Comments added by husbands imply that many wives, not being students themselves, fail to realize how much time and energy are consumed by school work. Some wives want to do more entertaining or go out for recreation more frequently than is possible for the husband if he is to keep up with his school work. Statements by both husbands and wives reveal that it is hard for wives to understand why the husband is not willing to take time for these things and for fixing up the apartment. To the wife if seems that he is just not interested in some of the things that are important to her.

Vote of Confidence

When asked about the advantages and disadvantages of married life while in school, the couples listed many more advantages than disadvantages. They appreciate the social and emotional security that comes with being married. Both the wives and the husbands mentioned this frequently. Wives said, "I know he loves me, and I don't have to worry about dating and making decisions about my future." Husbands said, "I don't have to waste time and money trying to date, or chasing around socially." This seems to be strictly the married point of view. Probably the single students who are in the process do not feel that their dating and social life is too much of a worry or waste of time and money.

Other advantages of being married which were listed were such as these: "I appreciate a home of my own to relax in." "I am more stable since I lead a more regulated life." "The added responsibility of marriage gives more drive to my work." "I have someone to tell my troubles to who is really interested." "The sense of mutual sacrifice and sharing means a lot." "We are sharing my education and can build our future together."

With the majority of couples these benefits outweigh the discouraging aspects of their lives, which have to do chiefly with money, housing, and insufficient time for recreation. Frequently they said, "There is not enough money." "We don't get to spend enough time together, can so seldom go out together evenings." Or, "Because the wife has to work away from home we have a hard time keeping the housework done."

There is evidence to show that the advantages the couples listed do outweigh the disadvantages, for it is common knowledge on college campuses that the married students are good students. In the matter of grades they supply stiff competition for the unmarried students. A recent study of grades made at the University of Wisconsin reveals some interesting comparisons in favor of married students. They consistently make better grades than the single students; married men with children make better grades than those without children; and those who live in the trailer camp and have children make the highest grades of all.

Those who have seen college trailer camps from the outside often have the impression that they must be drab places, where living is not very pleasant. It is true that there is no plumbing in the trailers so that all water must be carried in and out, and it is necessary to use a central shower house. These trying conditions are readily observed by the outsider. But the features of trailer camp life which the married students value most highly are not immediately evident to the casual observer.

Community of Interest

A great many of the husbands and wives mentioned the pleasure of living among other couples of about the same age, who have a similar income and much the same ambitions and interests. This would make for harmony and satisfaction in any community. They appreciate also the friendliness and helpfulness of their neighbors, and the fact that it is so easy to make new acquaintances and to build friendships. Next they mention how glad they are to have a home of their own where they can be alone. This is important to couples who had to live with parents or other relatives during the war.

Even the lack of plumbing is not all loss, for the central wash house serves as a common meeting ground for all who live in a section. It is the nerve, gossip, and news center of the community. One wife put it this way "Wash day is visiting day. While I do my washing I catch up on all that has been going on in the trailer camp

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and get a lot of help from talking with other mothers who have some of the same problems I have."

Although the great majority of the marriages are rated as happy or very happy, a fifth of the couples have considered separating at some time since the wedding. Some of these stated that they have felt the need for a conference with a marriage counselor. In ranking problems causing family friction, the married students ranked difficulties with in-laws as the biggest problem in their marriages.

Other problems ranked in the following order: division of work in the home, problems connected with finances, the training and disciplining of children, social activities and recreation, sex relations, religious differences, and associating with friends. Although none of these problems is peculiar to college marriages, difficulties with in-law relationships are aggravated because of the special circumstances. Many parents are too conscious of the "hardships" of such a marriage and cannot refrain from trying to advise.

"Smother-in-Law" Problem

One daughter-in-law expressed her feelings this way: "I have always liked John's parents and I never thought it would be possible for us to have in-law troubles. But they hover over us so that I feel smothered. They rented an apartment for us because they didn't want us to have to live in a trailer, and it seems that if we ever have a free Sunday when John doesn't have a lot of school work to do, they drop in to see us. I've tried to be appreciative of all they do for us, but I feel more and more irritated. I often wish we could just live in a trailer and be on our own and have a Sunday to ourselves now and then. Once or twice when I was tired I have showed my feelings by acting ungracious and now John's mother is hurt and offended."

Some of the wives or husbands are not as mature as this wife, and make little effort to understand the parents-in-law. Some are belligerently independent; frictions develop over trifles.

Division of work in the home rates as a much greater problem in the college marriages than in other marriages because of the special circumstances under which these couples are living. With so many of the husbands working as well as going to school, and half of all the wives working also, there is naturally a question about who is going to do the housework and take care of the children. The difficulty that may arise here is illustrated by the case of Jane and Bill who went to a marriage consultant for help.

Jane said: "I work eight hours a day and earn $200 a month. I come home at night so tired I can hardly move, and there is the cluttered apartment facing me—dirty dishes, dust, and disorder—and Bill's clothes not even hung up. Bill works after school and comes home two hours after I do. But does he pitch in to help—no—he flops down on the davenport and sleeps for an hour. He expects me to get his dinner while he sleeps, then he thinks I should do the dishes so he can study all evening. I'm so tired of the whole arrangement I'm ready to quit."

Bill's story was: "My classes start at seven in the morning. I'm carrying an extra class load so I can get through sooner. Jane agreed to this in the beginning but seems to have forgotten it now. I am through with classes at three and go at once to work my shift in a tool factory. When I get home at seven I'm exhausted and know that if I don't get some rest I won't feel like studying in the evening. Jane resents my resting while she gets dinner and constantly prods me to get up and help. She doesn't seem to appreciate the necessity for me to study in the evenings and always is asking me to help her clean house or wash. I keep wondering why I ever married. If I weren't married I could do my school work and my factory work and pay my way as I am doing now, without being criticized and heckled all the time."

In such a case there is no doubt that both are working too hard and the tension has mounted until the marriage is threatened. If children were present the problem would be even greater. Some couples solve the problem by attempting to live on less money, so that one or the other can have a lighter work load outside the home and give more time to homemaking. Almost all have the task of working out a fair division of labor. The more fortunate couples are those who have entered marriage with no preconceived notions about what is "man's work" or "woman's work."

How to make the money stretch is one of the chief problems of these couples. Their living costs average between $130 and $150 a month. This means that it is almost impossible to manage on the $90 a month G. I. allowance. A few say they do live on that amount. The average budget looks like this:

Food	$52
Rent and utilities	32
Clothes	15
Recreation	10
Insurance	10
Household equipment	7
Medical	4
	$130
Car	18
	$148

A fourth of these couples are borrowing money or living on savings. The rest are meeting expenses as they go. Some are even saving money for the future. The most common economy the student couples practice is to eliminate eating out. Many do home canning of products from their own gardens. Quite a large number of the wives do their own sewing. Some couples hitch-hike when they travel. Expenditures for recreation are held at a minimum. Half of these couples keep a budget. The others say their expenses are rather rigidly set. They may keep a record of expenditures but don't bother with a budget.

Most of them are democratic in the way they handle the money. The old patriarchal system in which the "head of the house" holds the purse strings and requires an accounting of every expenditure from the wife, is out, as far as three fourths of these couples are concerned. The responsibility for making ends meet is quite equally divided. Although family finance is a serious matter, there seems to be rather good agreement on how the money should be used.

Perhaps for some of the couples who are in agreement on finances now, there may be periods of difficult adjustment later as suggested by the comment of one wife who said, "We go without everything *now,* because he really *has* to get that degree, but just wait until he is through! I'm going to have *my* share then and make up for lost time!" However, these years of cooperation toward a common goal are valuable in building a good relationship as a basis for harmony in the future.

So these are college marriages. There will be some of them that will not survive the tensions caused by the added demands of marriage and family living while in college. But the evidence here seems to indicate that for most of them shared experience during college years is making a worthwhile contribution toward building a successful marriage.

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THE COMMON WELFARE

Mr. Anonymous of Bell Street

On November 4, an unassuming citizen of Kansas city died at his Bell Street residence at eighty-six.

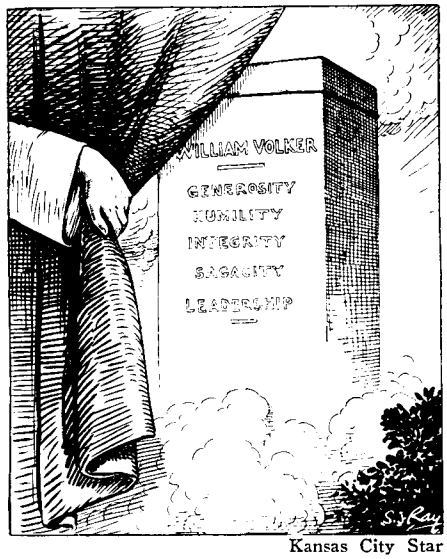
Newspapers carried editorials and half page accounts of his life, but no one will ever know the full tally of what the city owes to this modest German immigrant who always dressed in inconspicuous clothes and narrow bow tie, never owned an automobile, and chose to ride streetcars instead of taxicabs. The shade manufacturing business which he established made him the city's wealthiest man, but his real eminence was as a good citizen.

For at least forty years out of the sixty-five that William A. Volker lived in Kansas City he devoted his time, his vision, his influence, and his substantial wealth to the common welfare. In 1910, he became the first president of the first municipal welfare department in the United States. While he was in office the department carried out social research of which any city could today be proud. It established a municipal free loan agency, legal aid service, and a public recreation program in addition to the basic welfare department functions.

There is no record of how much of this became possible through anonymous supplementing of funds by the board's president. Some years later, when Mr. Volker was on the school board, he was asked who was financing the new children's milk fund. He answered that the Junior Red Cross was doing it. Pressing the question, "But who is giving the Junior Red Cross the money?" brought the terse comment that this "was a matter of no importance."

His sincere desire for anonymity, which was frequently thwarted by the munificence of his gifts, was not the only characteristic of Mr. Volker's philanthropy. He was remarkable for his shrewd vision, continued personal interest in the projects that he financed, and for the diversity of his interests—there is hardly a field of civic welfare to which he did not give stimulation and assistance.

The thriving young University of Kansas City was launched with his gifts, totaling over three million dollars. He provided scholarships to scores of students and professional workers, particularly in the fields of social work and education. Thirty years ago, when the state's first road building program was bogging down because of the excessive price asked for cement, Mr. Volker purchased a large cement plant, asked the state auditor to determine the cost of production, and then contracted to fill all the state's requirements at this cost price. He established and initially financed a teachers' pension program. Other interests were the Philharmonic Orchestra, Research Hospital, and the first tuberculosis hospital. He gave essential and uncounted funds for the fight for clean and decent government, which culminated in 1940 in the defeat of machine politics.



Kansas City Star

"His Life His Memorial"

Mr. Volker's generosity was not confined to Kansas City. His gifts to Wayne, Chicago, and other universities ran into the hundreds of thousands. For many years he was a large contributor to the National Urban League.

Survey Associates is proud of the fact that he was one of the founding members in 1912, and ever since that time has been one of its most distinguished and generous members.

In 1932, Mr. Volk contributed one half of his holdings in his companies to a permanent charities fund. Upon his retirement five years later, he turned over the rest of his holdings to this fund.

Jacob Billikopf and the late Frank P. Walsh, who were to become national figures, were fellow members on the first welfare board. An old friend of Mr. Volker and, from a community viewpoint, his "discoverer," Mr. Billikopf tells how his spirit affected his home as well as his community.

"William Volker did not marry until late in life. He lived with his mother, a German, who could hardly speak English. How proud she was of her son William! She knew very little, if anything, of his benefactions or the character and size of his business, but whenever I would dine with them on a Sunday, she would tell me with great pride that William was a fine business man. He would sell the surplus chickens and eggs she raised at a much higher price than prevailed in the market.

"What he did was this. He would bring the eggs and chickens to his place of business, distribute them among the employes, and on his return home would make his mother happy by having sold the products at a 'good profit.'"

A favorite local quotation is Mr. Volker's definition of a rich man. "It is one," he said, "who has a roof over his head and three meals a day. All else is surplus." His life exemplified the social responsibility with which he regarded this "surplus."

On November 4, the citizens of Kansas City approved by more than a two thirds vote a bond issue of $41,561,000, which included nearly $5,000,000 for welfare. Most of the projects involved were ones which Mr. Volker either initiated or backed. It is peculiarly fitting that on the day its first citizen died, the people should provide for a great expansion of the services to which he was devoted.

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HERE IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON IS A CITY OF UNcertain men. That explains a lot in the city that today seems puzzling and peculiar. It just isn't possible for men so personally insecure to make effective decisions and stick to them.

That personal insecurity stems from the top down. Few men in Washington know where they will be next year, much less five years hence. The "biggies" are worried about the election, the situation in Europe, the threatened business collapse. No matter how confidently they speak for publication, they just don't know. Anything can happen politically and economically. That at least they do know but it doesn't add up to peace of mind.

The little people, those who hold the lower paid government jobs or work in various enterprises that serve the government people are worried primarily about their jobs. They do a bit of additional worrying about Europe, the war prospects, and so on, but the job comes first. The last few months have demonstrated that even old time government employes can lose the job to which they cling at present. They hope to hang on but they don't know. Wartime employes do not even hope. They hold their jobs on a day-to-day basis never knowing at what moment they may be "bumped" or their particular agency abolished.

Living costs in Washington are high —among the highest in the United States. Federal salaries have not expanded to meet increased costs, the government employe who seeks to reduce expenses finds that an almost impossible task. He just can't find a cheaper apartment or house. His food bill has been cut to the lowest possible figure. Necessary wardrobe replacements leave practically nothing left over from the bimonthly pay check. And he hears that Congress plans further cuts in government payrolls. With the loyalty checks in mind he worries about the little groups with which he was accustomed to meet maybe ten years ago or five. That group wasn't on the Justice Department's list but . . . .! He tries to remember what they talked about. Were some of the members a little pink? Were any of them downright red? When not worrying about his job and the price of things he spends wakeful nights searching his mind about that group.

The little men, of course, do not make decisions. But they add up to the total of Washington and make a decided contribution to the state of uneasiness now prevalent in that troubled city.

Washington has been called Headache Town. It was never more true than it is today.

✦ ✦ ✦

THE REPORT OF THE BALTIMORE Commission on Efficiency and Economy was a shock. The commission had been asked to make a study of the public welfare program in the good city of Baltimore but as the report appeared it was more of an attack on the Social Security Act itself and the curricula of schools of social work generally. Apparently, the commission advocates a return to the principles of the Elizabethan poor laws.

A second report covering the entire state of Maryland will appear in February. Governor Lane and Mayor D'Alesandro of Baltimore have indicated that action on the Baltimore report will be delayed until the second one is in.

National interest in the Baltimore report is interpreted by pessimists as indicative of bad news for social welfare programs generally. And that includes those already established and generally accepted.

✦ ✦ ✦

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INterior has released some startling figures in explanation of the sorry plight of the Navaho Indians. Basically, it is a problem of too many people and too few resources. According to Interior's figures the Navaho population since 1868 has increased from something under 10,000 to 61,000 today, and may reach a possible 70,000 in 1960. Tribal resources are sufficient to support only 35,000 at a minimum standard of living.

The situation has been described as a "national disgrace" in Congress, where an emergency relief fund had been approved.

✦ ✦ ✦

THE PUBLISHED REPORT OF THE President's Committee on Civil Rights is a magnificent document and can be had from the Government Printing Office for $1.

The Federation of Citizens Association of the good city of Washington, however, does not like the report's comments on racial segregation in the District. "False" and "biased" is the way the federation views them.

✦ ✦ ✦

THE HOUSE SMALL BUSINESS Committee raised a hornet's nest about its ears with it co-op hearings and now has decided not to make a report. Chairman Plooser found that his committee would not support his antico-op views so he is dropping the whole matter and wants nothing further said about it.

✦ ✦ ✦

PROSPECTS FOR AN EFFECTIVE anti-inflation program would seem to be dim. Leaders in both major political parties are frightened to death of present high prices but can't, or won't, get together. So no bipartisan attack can be expected.

The truth of the matter is that there are influential forces actually in favor of the "boom and bust" type of economy. They are pleased with the boom now and will be equally charmed with the bust if and when it comes. They talk of unemployment—about 4,000,000 or so—as "healthy" although admittedly unpleasant for the persons affected. The talkers, naturally, do not expect to be among those 4,000,000, which gives them a beautifully detached viewpoint.

Rica Schroeder

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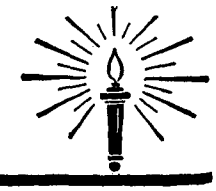
THE COUNTRY OVER



Medical Research

A tripling of the money spent in the United States for medical research, public and private, was recommended by the President's Scientific Research Board in October. According to the report, the fifth and final of a series of reports on science and public policy prepared by an interdepartmental board headed by John R. Steelman, national expenditures for this research should be increased from the present approximately $110,000,000 annually to $300,000,000 "as quickly as possible." In a previous report the board had warned of a critical shortage of scientific manpower, and urged financial support to colleges and universities and to deserving students to prevent serious impairment of our scientific effort.

"Most of this expansion must come from public funds," states the report, although "federal support for research should supplement, not replace, other funds." During the fiscal year 1947, the federal government spent an estimated $28,000,000 for research, industry about $50,000,000 and private foundations about $25,000,000.

Pointing to the lack of any over-all planning authority to coordinate the nation's varied research programs, the board also recommended the establishment of an advisory committee of government and nongovernment medical scientists to coordinate the work being done, to relate government research to work supported by private sources, and to insure the effective use of existing government resources.

Last year a bill which would have established a National Science Foundation to develop a national policy for scientific research and education, to initiate research, grant scholarships and fellowships in this field, and to correlate government programs of research with work in private organizations, was vetoed by the President on the grounds that the "complex and unwieldy" administrative set-up would divorce the foundation from government control.

New legislation slated for introduction in the present session by Senator H. Alexander Smith and Representative Roy A. Wolverton, both of New Jersey, represents a compromise in the matter of administrative control The bills call for a full time director, appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate, who will carry out the general policies laid down by a twenty-four-man board of leading scientists.

Awards for Medical Research

Over $10,000,000 was awarded by the U. S. Public Health Service for basic medical research during the period from January 1, 1946 to September 15, 1947, according to a recent report. The awards were made to 629 scientists in 193 institutions, including hospitals, universities, and foundations. The largest single sum was awarded for research in venereal disease, primarily in the use of penicillin for treatment; the second highest for cancer study; and the third for research in cardio-vascular disease.

Chronic Illness

The opening of a new line of attack on degenerative diseases, which take an annual toll of half a million lives, was announced at a December meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association. A new organization, the Pharmaceutical-Medical Research Foundation, has been set up under the joint sponsorship of the American Medical Association and the APMA, to conduct studies in the chronic illnesses, primarily those of high blood pressure, obesity, diabetes, and heart ailments. The AMA together with representatives of the APMA will direct the research, with financing coming mainly from the industry. About $50,000 will be made available for the work during the first year, most of it slated for institutions already conducting such studies.

Dr. Andrew C. Ivy, vice-president and director of professional schools at the University of Illinois, told the members of the association that "there is plenty of evidence to show that cancer, and degenerative diseases . . . can be brought under control. The problem, however, will require more man-years and money to solve than the problem of the infectious diseases."

The "premature deterioration" in health evident in all too many people today, was stressed by Dr. Edward L. Bortz, president of the AMA. If the life cycle of the human being goes through the curve of evolution, development, and senescence common to lower animals, and if man is physically mature at twenty-five, "then he should have an average normal life span of 150 years," according to Dr. Bortz, while today "he averages only sixty-eight years of age."

Human Reproduction

Announcement of a comprehensive program of research into the social, economic, and medical aspects of human reproduction, the first coordinated study of the subject ever undertaken in the United States, was made in November by Dr. Haven Emerson, chairman of the National Committee on Maternal Health in New York. The committee, which will set the policy for the study, has contracted with the National Research Council of Washington for the latter to direct the investigation, allocate funds and make assignments. To this end, the council has already set up a committee on human reproduction. The Planned Parenthood Federation of America, which is affiliated with the committee, will undertake to raise "a substantial part" of the needed funds.

In explaining the new project, Dr. Howard C. Taylor, president of the council's new committee, pointed out that "today, $30,000,000 is spent in this country for research on animal and plant breeding, but virtually nothing . . . on any coordinated research program in the far more important field of human reproduction." He also reported that despite the 82.5 percent decline in infant mortality between 1910 and 1945, most of this reduction has been in deaths of babies from one month to one year old, while the deathrate for infants under one month has declined only 1.8 percent in the whole thirty-five years. "About two out of three babies who die in

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the first month of life do so because of premature birth or congenital malformations."

Social Approach

New York's Sydenham Hospital which during the past fourteen years has been successful in building up a Negro-white staff to serve an interracial clientele, has announced plans for a greatly expanded institution to be known as Sydenham Institute, which will integrate hospital facilities with the products of social and scientific research. Believing that a hospital should be part of a wider institution concerned not only with the illnesses of individuals but also with the maladjustments of the community it serves, the directors and sponsors of Sydenham are organizing a national drive for $7,500,000 to provide two new divisions at the hospital: a Research Institute of Medical and Related Sciences, and an Institute of Community Relations.

According to Dr. Alfred E. Cohn, a member of the board of directors, Sydenham is the first hospital in the country to combine medical practice with a social approach to the health problems of the community. "The lag in developing this conception comes about as a result of the traditional attention that was devoted to the high incidence of infection in the past. . . . The dominant diseases of today are those of the heart and circulatory system, diabetes mellitus, chronic arthritis, cancer and maladies of the skin . . . psychoneurotic disturbances. Sufferers from these maladies, as outpatients, can often be treated in their homes. A situation is created, therefore, in which social scientists join forces with men of medicine."

The Public's Health

The lively hearings held during the last session of Congress by the health subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare on the Health Insurance and Public Health bill (Murray bill) and the National Health bill (Taft bill) are scheduled for continuance when Congress reconvenes. The Murray bill s designed to carry out the major proposals submitted to Congress last year by President Truman for setting up a comprehensive national health program through grants to tates for expanding public health services and through a nationwide health nsurance system. The Taft bill would uthorize a yearly appropriation of $200,000,000 for grants to states to ssist them in providing general health, ospital, and medical services for peole who cannot pay for them. It also alls for an appropriation of $3,000,-00 to assist states in making an inentory of existing services and to plan or extending them.

At the hearings in the last session, he Murray bill was backed by Surgeon General Thomas Parran; Watson B. Miller, now Commissioner of Naturalization and Immigration; Leon Henderson; Dr. Ernest Boas, chairman of the Physicians Forum, Inc.; The Committee for the Nation's Health; the AFL and the CIO. Support was given the Taft bill by the merican Medical Association, the Inited Public Health League, comprising state medical groups, the New York Academy of Medicine, and the American Hospital Association's Blue Cross Commission.

Needed by 1960

Delegates to the annual conference of state and territorial health officers held in December, heard and approved Surgeon General Thomas Parran's recommendations for a program of greatly accelerated training of physicians, dentists, nurses, and other health personnel.

Dr. Parran reported that by 1960 an estimated 50,000 to 55,000 more doctors will be needed than are now in prospect. This goal can only be reached by doubling the present output of doctors.

And also needed will be more than double the present total of about 75,-000 dentists, if the public is to receive adequate dental care. Today there are not enough dentists in the country to give proper care to children alone, even if all adult dental needs were neglected. Between 500,000 and 550,000 professional nurses will be needed in 1960, or 200,000 more than the present number, according to a recent survey conducted jointly by the U. S. Women's Bureau and the National League of Nursing Education.

"One of the principal stumbling blocks to producing more physicians," according to Dr. Parran, "is the precarious conditions of many medical schools. Tuition payments meet only a fraction of the costs, although tuition fees have been raised 20 percent since 1940." Public funds are necessary, in the opinion of Dr. Parran, if these schools are to give necessary training to an adequate number of students.

The conference resolution in support of Dr. Parran's program called for grants-in-aid to medical schools and for more facilities for medical teaching. It also requested a system of scholarships for medical students who in return would agree to serve for a stated time in federal, state, and local health services.

Health Insurance

Compulsory health insurance for low income groups, financed through government aid and payroll deductions, was advocated by Bernard Baruch in November as part of a fifteen-point program to improve the nation's health. Speaking at a dinner in honor of the progress of the Associated Hospital Service, New York's Blue Cross Plan, Mr. Baruch urged a reorganization of medical practice to stress group medicine and volunteer health insurance, but pointed out that some form of compulsory insurance is needed for those who cannot afford to pay for voluntary plans.

Blue Cross Plans in the United States and Canada had a total membership of 28,833,795—over 19 percent of the total population—on October 1, according to a recent report from the Blue Cross Commission of the American Hospital Association.

Pending Measures

The legislative committee of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers in November approved the introduction in Congress of a bill to provide federal funds for assistance to states in the development and maintenance of local health units in communities lacking them.

Another measure, on which hearings have already been held in the House, would establish a new grants-in-aid program for the development of services for the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of physical and mental defects in school children.

Also pending are two dental health measures, one to provide a national research program on dental illness, and the other authorizing assistance to states in developing and maintaining dental health programs.

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FAMILY RELATIONS

How to strengthen the American family was the theme of the annual conference of the National Council on Family Relations held in New York in November, attended by more than 600 doctors, lawyers, ministers, teachers, social workers, marriage counselors, and community leaders.

It was unanimously voted at the meeting to celebrate the council's tenth anniversary this year by raising an annual $10,000 for the purpose of wiping out an operating deficit; placing the executive secretary on a salaried basis and developing and strengthening the program. The council has a current estimated membership of about 3,000.

Of particular interest was the address by the president of the council, Lawrence K. Frank, on the topic "Needed: National Policies for American Families."

There is urgent need, according to Mr. Frank, "for formulating a national policy to replace, on a higher level, the loss of those traditional beliefs and patterns that once guided men and women and also all others who were taking action and making decisions affecting family life." With the passing of the older, rural society . . . our social order is beginning to break down. The solution is neither in a radical "futurism" advocated by some organizations, nor in a return to the archaic patterns of the past advocated by others. In fact, avers Mr. Frank, many of the traditional ideas now current "are the source of some of our most acute individual conflicts and perplexing social difficulties." It is evident that in our courts, our social agencies, clinics, hospitals, and in many homes, the enduring values of family life are being defeated.

"In times of social-cultural change we have to undertake the most difficult of discriminations—of recognizing clearly and upholding our enduring values . . . while we revise, reorganize and sometimes replace the specific formulations and patterns through which we and our predecessors have tried to embody these values." A national policy on family life would, according to Mr. Frank, recognize the varying conceptions of family life held by peoples of different ethnic, cultural, and religious background, but would "assert the values and aspirations we now accept, at least verbally, and point out where and how those values and aspirations should be recognized in making decisions, planning and executing programs."

"It would be appropriate for various groups to begin a critical self-examination and discussion of what they can contribute to a national policy for family life. A possible question for the legal profession might be: What are lawyers and courts doing to the family and how far is the family being subjected to rules established centuries ago and now wholly anachronistic?" The various bureaus and departments of the government might also reexamine their policies, with concern for this end in view. Such a reevaluation will not be easy, Mr. Frank said, but "if we will keep in mind the far-reaching alterations in our way of life and the obsolescence of so much of our traditional beliefs and practices, we will realize that with the best intentions and highest motives, we may be unwittingly creating some of the conflicts in family life today."

Standards

The problem of the growing number of practitioners, trained and untrained, adequate and inadequate, who are setting themselves up as marriage counselors, was reflected in the session on marriage and family counseling. The participants, under the chairmanship of Dr. Abraham Stone, discussed the proposed standards recently drawn up by a joint committee of the American Association of Marriage Counselors and the council. It was the thought of the committee that the association should accredit marriage counselors to provide some guide for the public in seeking this service, in view of the lack of any legal licensing requirements.

The committee recommended that the marriage counselor have a graduate degree in either education, home economics, law, medicine, psychology, religion, social work, sociology, or nursing. His training should include courses in psychology and human relationships, human biology and the fundamentals of sex anatomy and physiology, the sociology of marriage and the family, counseling techniques, and possibly domestic law. Professional experience should include training for a year under an approved supervisor, demonstrated diagnostic skill, and the ability to discuss sex scientifically. The counselor should be a person of integrity, interest, warmth, and emotionally mature. It is expected that these standards will be adopted by the council at a later conference, after further discussion and amendment.

Britain's Battle

Speaking in one of the conference sessions on "Plans for Strengthening Families Around the World" Dr. David Mace reported on Britain's plans "to fight the Battle of the Family." The weapon in this fight is the Marriage Guidance Council, of which Dr. Mace is director. In the five years of its existence the council has extended its work in over a hundred towns and cities, with hundreds of professional people serving as officers, counselors, consultants, and lecturers. First objective in the program is the establishment of marriage guidance centers to offer constructive sympathetic help in cases of marital difficulty as an alternative to the divorce court. Fifty of these centers are in operation, with more promised.

The second objective is marriage preparation for engaged couples. It is hoped, according to Dr. Mace, "to build up a body of young married people . . . who will set a new standard to the rest of the community."

The third phase of the program is a great educational campaign to teach sound principles of family living. Teams of lecturers have been "percolating into" churches, clubs, factories, schools and colleges and the War Office. The director of army education has requested courses on family living for the entire army; and the navy and the air force are interested too, according to Dr. Mace.

The Catholic churches, with the aid of the council, have started their own marriage guidance organization. A standing conference has been set up to coordinate all the non-Catholic Christian activities in the field of sex, marriage, and the family. Many of the new government programs, such as health insurance and population investigation, are becoming more and more family centered, said Dr. Mace. To link up all activities assisting families, a Family Relations Group has been organized which corresponds to the American National Council on Family Relations. This group is linked with the recently formed International Union of Family Organizations.

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Family Affairs

A resolution calling for the establishment of an international union of family organizations was adopted at the World Congress on the Family and Population held under the auspices of the French National Union of Family Associations last June, Dr. Abraham Stone, vice-president of the Planned Parenthood Association of America, has reported. The congress agreed that a common ground exists on which various agencies throughout the world dealing with family problems can unite. It is planned that the new agency will serve as a center for the collection and exchange of information on family life and as a coordinating agency between family organizations everywhere.

A provisional committee was appointed to serve until the union is formally established. Its officers are: M. Veillard, president of the Swiss Association "Pro-Familia," president; M. Eugene Dory, vice-president of the French National Union of Family Associations, and Dr. Stone, vice-presidents; M. Jean Delaporte, who served as chairman of the conference organizing committee, secretary-general. Headquarters of the new organization will be in Paris.

Army Marriage Counseling

In October, the army announced the completion of the first course in marriage counseling ever given at the Chaplain's School at Carlisle Barracks, Pa. Subjects covered in the course included: the importance of the family for child training, the place of the family in counseling, the importance of religious training in the life of the child, mixed marriages, sex instruction, legal grounds for divorce, and the occupational hazards of the marriage counselor.

New Law

Under a new Illinois law passed by the last legislature, a divorce division has been set up in the Circuit and Superior Courts of Cook County for the purpose of reducing the number of broken homes and the resulting child dependency.

Under the provisions of the law, Special Masters in Chancery have been appointed, to whom are referred all complaints for divorce, separate maintenance, and annulment; and all petitions relating to alimony, child custody and support, and attorneys' fees. Where children are involved, court files are impounded for thirty days, and the parents are required to meet with a Special Master in an attempt at reconciliation before court action is taken. If the effort fails, the Special Master obtains detailed information regarding the earnings of the parents, alimony, child custody and support, and reports his recommendations to the Court. In general, payments for support and alimony are paid to the division, which will record payments and make a prompt follow-up in cases of delinquency.

This legislation was drafted by a committee representative of various religious groups, universities, social agencies, and members of the bar, as a result of a two-year survey of divorce cases in Illinois and in other states, and an investigation of divorce procedures in various cities. The study showed that about 90 percent of the divorce cases filed in Cook County in 1946 were uncontested, affording little opportunity for the Court to determine an equitable support order. Nor was there any opportunity for the Court to check on whether its support orders were being compiled with. When petitions were presented to the Court regarding delinquency in payments, the arrearage was usually so great as to be hopeless of collection.

In addition to the grave moral damage to children resulting from the break-up of their homes, the failure of parents to support their children was found to be casting a mounting burden on the state, chiefly in the ADC program. The Illinois Public Aid Commission, in supporting the new legislation, reported that 37.7 percent of the new authorizations for ADC in Cook County in 1946 were caused by broken homes. "Much more important . . . however, is the adverse effect of broken homes on the children and on the family as the basic unit of society."

Uniform Laws

The need for some uniformity in our marriage and divorce laws is pointed out in an article by Gledhill Cameron in the December *Woman's Home Companion*. Commenting on the steady rise in the divorce rate, he ventures the prediction that if the present inconsistencies and disagreements in our divorce laws continue, in less than twenty years half the couples in the nation may not be sure whether or not they are legally married.

Senator Arthur Capper (R. Kan.) recently announced that he will renew his fight in the present congressional session for action on his bill on uniform marriage and divorce laws. In support of his measure Senator Capper will report: that the nation's divorce laws "are in a terrible state of confusion"; that common law marriages are recognized in seventeen states, not recognized in twenty-five, and partly valid in others; that twenty-one states have no laws requiring a waiting period between the time of application and the issuance of a marriage license, and the period of waiting varies in others; that a majority of states require premarital examinations or blood tests, but ten have no such requirements. He will propose that Congress pass a constitutional amendment putting the question up to the states as to whether they will give Congress the authority to pass a general law for the whole country.

Petition for Birth Control

A referendum petition bearing over 80,000 names, asking for an amendment to the state law to permit physicians to give birth control information to married women for health reasons, was filed with the Massachusetts Secretary of State in December. If no action is taken by the 1948 state legislature, the issue will be decided by the voters in the 1948 ballot. Massachusetts and Connecticut are the only remaining states in which it is still illegal for a physician to give birth control information when he deems it necessary for the patient's health. (See *Survey Midmonthly*, May 1947, page 155.)

High Prices

How the strain of inflationary prices is telling on the American family is graphically shown in a survey released by the Family Service Association of America in October. From reports of 114 of its member agencies throughout the country, the association concluded that high prices are not only making it very difficult for millions of families to make ends meet but also are contributing to marital friction, separation, divorce, and the insecurity of children.

Eighty-four percent of the agencies reported that high prices had perceptibly increased the number of prob-

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lems brought to them by clients. Chief sufferers, of course, are the marginal income families. Eighty-four percent of the agencies reported that inflation was creating or aggravating tensions in families in this group. Yet families in better circumstances were by no means immune. More than half of the agencies reported that the pinch of living costs was causing difficulties in the higher income levels. Eighty-two percent of the agencies were receiving more requests for help from families not eligible for public assistance. Nearly half reported a rise in applications for aid to supplement inadequate relief budgets. Sixty percent were getting more requests for help in meeting medical expenses. Forty-three reported an increase in the number of working mothers.

In general, the reporting agencies agreed that the greater proportion of families squeezed by inflation were not in danger of breakup or failure. However, the evidence was clear that inflation, like depression, seriously undermines the stability of home life, and in already unstable families, high living costs in many cases proved to be the last straw.

Ways in which agencies are trying to help families meet inflation troubles include: encouraging public agencies to assume more fully their responsibility for giving adequate relief; spreading information on budgeting; helping family members find better jobs or supplement low incomes; finding means of caring for children while mothers work; providing money for acute medical needs; and arranging for placement of children when homes break up.

Clinics

The National Association of Women Lawyers at their annual convention in Cleveland last September voted to develop domestic relations clinics on a national scale in the interest of preventing divorces. To this end, a clinic was opened in New York City in September. According to Adele I. Springer, delegate to the American Bar Association for the association, this clinic was set up as a result of experience with a juvenile delinquency clinic, where "we found that parents and not children were at fault."

In Louisville, the Planned Parenthood Clinic has opened a new counseling service for young people planning to be married. Announced in printed leaflets furnished to all Protestant churches in the community for distribution to their members, the service is designed to give young people physical, psychological, and spiritual preparation for marriage, to help them comply with the physical examination requirements under Kentucky law, and to refer them to available sources for specialized aid, when needed. Although the clinic will not itself offer courses of instruction on premarital questions, it is hoped that the new service will stimulate the establishment of such classes by other organizations.

In Print

Tightening our divorce laws will not cut down the number of divorces, George Thorman writes in "Broken Homes," Public Affairs Pamphlet No. 135. Neither legal restrictions nor moral pressure can resolve the internal tensions which are causing an estimated one marriage in three to end in the divorce court. The rapid increase in divorce reflects the difficulty we are having "in making marriage suit modern needs.

The modern "emphasis upon freedom from coercion and the belief that the interests of the individual take precedence over the value of institutions put the destiny of marriage into the hands of the two marriage partners rather than into the hands of the law. . . . This increased freedom should make happier people, and happier people should make better marriage partners."

Understanding the reasons for our marriage failures, and how to avoid them, says Mr. Thorman, calls for the use of "the combined knowledge of all sort of experts—sociologists who can explore the social forces which affect family life; doctors, psychiatrists, and psychologists who can discover the emotional, mental, and physical factors which make or break marriages; educators, ministers, counselors, and social workers who can apply their findings and make their knowledge available to those who need it." The pamphlet is available for 20 cents from the Public Affairs Committee, Inc., 22 East 38 Street, New York 16.

School Lunch Program

A strategy conference on Saving the National School Lunch Program was held in Washington in November under the auspices of the American Parents Committee of which George J. Hecht, publisher of *Parents Magazine,* is chairman. Representatives of diverse national groups, including the National Catholic Welfare Council, Spokesmen for Children, Inc., and the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, met to outline plans for developing wide citizen support for the program.

The school lunch program, which was made a permanent federal project in 1946 with an appropriation of $81,000,000 in grant-in-aid to the states, narrowly escaped destruction in the 1947 congressional session. The House proposed to cut the appropriation to $45,000,000 and further, to forbid the states to use money obtained from the sale of lunches to children, to meet their responsibilities in matching the federal grant. Under existing state legislation, only Utah could have complied with this matching requirement. The program is financed this year by the federal grant, plus $127,000,000 obtained by the sale of food, $25,000,000 in gifts, and only $11,000,000 in actual state appropriations.

In writing the final appropriation, the Senate-House conference committee agreed to raise the appropriation to $65,000,000, forbidding however the use of any of this money for purchasing school lunch equipment. Since most state legislatures had adjourned at the time the appropriation was made, many of them not to meet again until 1949, the conferees deleted the matching restriction, but at the same time issued the warning that "the states have not done their full share in complying with the spirit of the matching provision contained in the National School Lunch Act. . . . The Conferees . . . desire to make it abundantly clear, therefore, that . . . they are now placing the respective states on notice with respect to their obligations under this program and that failure of the state legislatures to act . . . will have no effect in determining the future requirements of this program."

Participants at the conference agreed to enlist the aid of all interested organizations and citizens in seeking a supplemental appropriation from Congress for the fiscal year ending next June 30 and to work for an appropriation for the following year of $100,-

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000,000 for food assistance and $10,000,000 for school lunch equipment. They also agreed to oppose any change in matching requirements.

The American Parents Committee was requested to act as secretary for the groups interested in the campaign, and was authorized to call any future meetings considered necessary to obtain adequate legislation.

People and Things

The work of preparing for the International Conference of Social Work scheduled for April 1948 in Atlantic City, which was interrupted by the sudden death of Howard Knight, has now been resumed. Following Mr. Knight's death, consideration was given by the Executive Board of the International Conference to postponing this meeting. On the basis of recommendations made by the U. S. Committee on the International Conference, plans have been developed which provide for an International Conference more limited in scope than was originally planned. Arrangements have been made to have Joseph P. Anderson serve as acting secretary-general for the International Conference until plans for a permanent secretariat can be made in Atlantic City.

Responsibility for program planning has been assumed by a committee under the chairmanship of Donald S. Howard. Program plans which are now being reviewed by the officers of the International Conference provide for meetings to be held in conjunction with the National Conference of Social Work during the week of the National Conference. International Conference sessions for the purpose of discussing organizational questions will begin on Friday, April 23, and will continue through Sunday, April 25. A detailed program giving the schedule of meetings, topics to be discussed and participants will be issued in February.

Following a suggestion made by the East Bay, California, Chapter, the Executive Committee of the American Association of Social Workers has approved an appeal to chapters for the purpose of raising a fund to be used to help meet travel and maintenance costs of delegates to the International Conference. A special bulletin to chapters inviting participation in this project has been authorized by the AASW Committee on International Cooperation for Social Welfare.

AASW

New chairman of AASW's committee on international cooperation for social welfare is Melvin Glasser, assistant director of international activities, insular and foreign operations of the American National Red Cross. The November *Compass* carries a valuable report by Mr. Glasser on the Preparatory Conference which met in Holland in September to lay the groundwork for the first postwar International Conference on Social Work next April in Atlantic City.

New Magazine

A new magazine, *Touch and Go,* designed to meet the needs of the doubly handicapped—the deaf-blind—made its appearance in November. Published by the American Foundation for the Blind, Inc., it will be distributed without charge to all deaf-blind known to the foundation. Printed in both ink-print and braille, it contains articles, short stories, and poems, many of them written by the deaf-blind themselves.

For Servicemen

With the dissolution of USO, two national organizations have announced their plans to continue service to the armed forces. The National Jewish Welfare Board has allocated over $400,000 for religious, morale, and welfare services to Jewish men in the armed forces and in Veterans Administration hospitals during 1948. The National Catholic Community Service also has voted to continue on a peacetime basis its war program of aid to the armed forces. During the war, the NCCS operated eighty-four clubs, mainly for Negroes, and 674 service clubs and offices, and furnished campus-trainee supervisory programs at 262 universities and colleges.

Officers

The Jewish Association for Neighborhood Centers in New York City has elected Elinor K. Bernheim as president. She replaces Dorothy L. Bernhard, who has resigned to become a trustee-at-large of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies in that city.

William H. Jackson, president of the Society of the New York Hospital, has been elected chairman of the Hospital Council of Greater New York. Mr. Jackson is chairman of the current campaign of the United Hospital Fund in that city, and a partner in the investment firm of J. H. Whitney Company.

Edwin A. Salmon, retiring chairman, has been appointed director of the New York University-Bellevue Medical Center.

AASSW

The American Association of Schools of Social Work has appointed Margaretta Frisbee as consultant on preprofessional education. She has been serving with UNRRA in China as consultant to colleges and universities interested in providing social work training for their students.

Sidney Branch Scoville, a member of the faculty of the School of Social Service Administration, University of Chicago, has accepted the chairmanship of AASSW's committee on preprofessional education for social work, following the resignation of R. Clyde White.

Four ex-officio members have been named to the committee: Mary Stanton, chairman of the department of social welfare of Mount St. Mary's College in Los Angeles; Lucy Chamberlain, professor of sociology at New York University; Mereb E. Mossman, associate professor of sociology at the Woman's College, University of North Carolina; and H. E. Wetzel of the department of sociology of the University of Kentucky.

Meetings

Community Chests and Councils, Inc., will hold its annual meeting in Atlantic City April 14 to 17, immediately preceding the meetings of the National Conference of Social Work.

"The Problem of Human Aggressions: How Do They Develop? Must They Lead to War?" will be the keynote of the annual one-day conference of the Child Study Association of America to be held on March 1 at the Hotel Roosevelt in New York. Speakers will include Dr. Mary F. Langmuir, president of the association, Dr. Franz Alexander of the Chicago Psychoanalytic Society, and Lyman Bryson, counselor on public affairs, the Columbia Broadcasting Company. Members of parent education organizations, schools, social service organizations, as well as nonprofessional members of the association, have been invited to attend. A detailed program

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may be obtained from the association, 221 West 57 Street, New York 19.

The National Society for the Prevention of Blindness will hold a three-day conference April 5 to 7 at the Hotel Radisson in Minneapolis. Details of this conference, which will be of interest to workers in the field of eye health and safety, may be obtained from the society, 1790 Broadway, New York 19.

Youth Bureau

Ralph W. Whelan has taken leave of absence from the staff of the Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of New York, to serve as executive director of New York City's Youth Bureau. The new bureau has been set up under the program of the New York State Youth Commission as a state-aided project to combat juvenile delinquency. Its work will include coordinating the activities of public and private agencies in assisting young people, making studies in the prevention of delinquency, and working to remove the causes of delinquency.

New Program

Medical director of Connecticut's new program for the care and treatment of the chronically ill and aged, is Dr. A. Nowell Creadick, who has discontinued his private practice in New Haven to give full time to the new assignment. As a start in the new program, 200 of the 600 beds at the State Veterans Hospital at Rocky Hill, are to be adapted for the treatment of chronically ill male patients. Future plans call for the development of facilities for the care of women patients and the establishment of additional medical centers for this care in other parts of the state, utilizing existing hospital and convalescent facilities as far as possible.

Lecturer

Grace Sloan Overton, well known speaker on boy-girl relations and preparation for marriage, is lecturing in Georgia communities this January and February, under the sponsorship of the Georgia Citizens Council. She will address civic and women's clubs and high school groups.

Retired

Newel Perry has retired as director of advanced studies at the California School for the Blind, after thirty-six years of service. Well known in the field of blind education, Mr. Perry was responsible for securing legislation in both New York and California providing readers for blind college students. He is succeeded by Robert W. Campbell.

M. Genevieve Coville has retired as principal of the Virginia School for the Blind after twenty-one years of service. Mrs. Scoville assisted in developing the complete course of study taught at the school, and also in preparing a course of study in general science for all schools for the blind. She was instrumental in the publication of the *Teachers Forum for Instructors of Blind Children.*

Opportunity

The California State Personnel Board will hold written examinations on February 26 for junior psychiatric social workers, senior psychiatric social workers, and supervising psychiatric social workers, for jobs in the state mental hygiene program. The salary range for the first group is $255 to $310, for the second $310 to $376, and for the third $341 to $415. Candidates who qualify in the written test will be required to pass a qualifications appraisal and a medical examination. Written tests will be held in several California cities and *in other states* as the number of candidates and conditions warrant. Detailed entrance requirements and applications (form 660) may be secured by writing to the State Personnel Board, 1015 L Street, Sacramento, California. Applications must be filed by February 5.

New Jobs

The U. S. Public Health Service has assigned Dr. Fred W. Love to administer the tuberculosis control program in Greece for a two-year period. Dr. Love has been serving with the division of tuberculosis control in the South Carolina State Department of Health.

The Russell Sage Foundation in New York City has named Margaret B. Hodges as editor of the 10th edition of its Social Work Year Book.

David H. Stevens has been named commissioner of the Department of Health and Welfare of the State of Maine, following the resignation of Dr. Leverett D. Bristol. Mr. Stevens served previously as state tax assessor.

Anna Fillmore, R.N., of New York, has been appointed general director of the National Organization for Public Health Nursing, succeeding Ruth Houlton. A member of the staff of the Visiting Nurse Service of New York since 1940, Miss Fillmore was previously director of the Bureau of Public Health Nursing in the Utah State Health Department.

Arthur Altmeyer, commissioner of the Social Security Administration, has also been appointed to the position of acting assistant administrators of the Federal Security adminisration, replacing Maurice Collins who has retired.

New executive director of the Wyoming Valley Community Chest in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, is Douglas P. Falconer, previously deputy director of field service in China for UNRRA. Mr. Falconer helped organize the United Seamen's Service during the war, and served as its executive director for several years.

J. L. Roney, has resigned as executive secretary of the Lutheran Welfare Society of Minnesota to become director of the Department of Social Security in South Dakota.

Paul Brotsman has been appointed to the faculty of George Williams College in Chicago, as instructor in sociology and groupwork.

The Washington Society for Mental Hygiene has named Meryl Gridly as assistant executive director.

G. Eleanor Kimble has been appointed executive secretary of the Mental Hygiene Society of Northern California.

The Family Service Association of America has appointed Helen Montgomery as field representative for the southern area. For the past three years, Miss Montgomery has been serving with UNRRA in Germany, Italy, and France. She was formerly a member of the field staff of the National Travelers Aid Association.

Died

Dr. Clarence O. Cheney, a leader in the field of psychiatry, died in November in White Plains, New York, at the age of sixty. A member of the staff of the New York State Department of Mental Hygiene for many years, Dr. Cheney assisted in planning for the New York State Psychiatric Institute and also served as its director. He served on various committees of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, and edited the well known "Outlines for Psychiatric Examinations," extensively used by psychiatrists throughout the country. He was president of the American Psychiatric Association in 1935.

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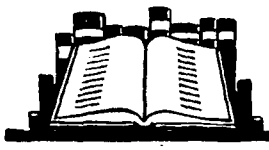

BOOK REVIEWS

THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR ON THE JOB, by Margaret Logan Clark and Briseis Teall. Woman's Press. $2.75.

THIS VOLUME IS A JOB DESCRIPTION of the executive director in the YWCA. She is seen as having responsibility for membership, program, personnel, finance, plant and equipment, public relations, planning, structure, and community relations. These are ably analyzed in terms of democratic principles.

Her function is conceived as going beyond these specifics—she is the "focal point for the development of unity and driving force" and "she gives focus and direction to a social agency," working *with* others. This is another way of saying that the essential function of the executive is to provide leadership; its indispensable requirement is the capacity to integrate and to give direction. The authors do well to place this emphasis on leadership, for it serves as a healthy corrective to the mistaken notion, prevalent in some quarters, that the democratic process reduces the need for reliance on leadership.

The recurring stress on the theme that the executive is doing "one job," though her responsibilities are numerous, is equally salutary. Many individuals, breathlessly running from pillar to post, fail to catch the interrelatedness between the parts. Only the executive, by the very preeminence of her position, has the vantage point for seeing things whole. Without this sense of oneness, there is impairment of the power of intelligent direction.

There is a down to earth practicality at many points in the book. Perhaps this is due to the fact as observed in the Introduction, that the volume is not a "treatise of experts remote from the daily decisions of the executive director on the job," and that it represents the group thinking of the YWCA executives.

The book rises to higher ground as well. The ethical tenets of Christianity embodied in the YWCA Statement of Purpose are seen as guides to administrative practice. For example, the executive, the authors state, can distinguish between functions "only when she knows that there is a fundamental equality between persons that is not a matter of institutional place."

The YWCA has done it again—added to the field another book of administrative wisdom which, when assimilated by executives, can dispel some of their administrative headaches.

LOUIS H. BLUMENTHAL
Executive Director, San Francisco Jewish Community Center

UNDERSTANDING SOCIETY: THE PRINCIPLES OF DYNAMIC SOCIOLOGY, by Howard W. Odum. Macmillan. $5.

HOWARD W. ODUM'S THIRD ESSAY AT an introductory text in sociology is the best of the three. Its central theme is the transition from the folkways to the technicways and the consequent new social order of city life in the machine age, in which we have so largely lost our bearings. Its object is to help us find ourselves socially, much as the new social psychiatry seeks to aid us in regaining security individually.

All this is of course very useful. But it seems more to indicate where the world is out of joint than to provide an adequate blueprint of society as a whole. Mr. Odum's own early orientation was from the angle of social problems. His first two general sociological texts were treatises on social problems, and so is the third, in spite of his effort to orient himself toward a synthetic view of society. This, however, does not mean that the book may not be very useful, especially to students with primarily a welfare slant.

As a text book in a general course in sociology there are certain weaknesses along with its obvious vigor and novelty of approach as indicated above. The best chapters are those that analyze the folkways and technicways and regionalism. The weakest are those dealing with social and political organization and control, people and population, individual and society, and civilization. In fact, some of these chapters are so poorly related to the former that they seem almost like intrusions added to a treatise on cultural sociology in order to round it out into a general text for college classes. Consequently the book is very uneven.

The purely textual portions of the thirty-eight chapters are relatively short, sometimes bordering upon fatuity. The "work-shop" and bibliographic appendices will probably seem excessively long to most teachers—sometimes as long as the textual material. Large classes probably can make little use of these elaborate aids to study. Many parts of the text are verbose and some parts almost trivial. The bibliographical references concentrate so largely on Groves and Moore, Linton, Lowie, Lundberg, Lewis Mumford, Odum, Ogburn and Nimkoff, Panunzio, Sumner, and "Recent Social Trends" as to give the impression that the author used these texts—elementary for the most part—as the chief sources for his own book. His neglect of the best modern sociological literature is so marked that one is tempted to explain the poverty of some of his chapters thereby. The index must have been prepared by a busy stenographer. For example, one author referred to eight times in the book does not appear at all in the index, and those most commonly cited are listed less than half as often as cited. But despite these and many more faults there is much that is excellent in the book.

L. L. BERNARD
Department of Sociology, Pennsylvania State College

THE CONTEMPORARY AMERICAN FAMILY, by Ernest R. Groves and Gladys Hoagland Groves. Lipincott. $4.50.

THIS VERY CREDITABLE AND COMPREhensive volume is a rewitten edition of the authors' earlier work, "The American Family," published in 1934. The aim is to give the reader "an understanding of American family life that will help him handle his own problems . . . with premarriage, marriage, or parenthood experiences." It deal with the development of the American family, the emotional and psychological aspects of our present domestic manner of life, important associated social problems; and considers resources of improving and strengthening family life. Both content and style contribute toward a valuable perspective on current rapid changes in family structure and resultant problems.

M.R.

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DIRECTORY OF SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

American Red Cross

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS. Administered through national headquarters in Washington, D. C., and five area offices in New York, N. Y., Alexandria, Va., Atlanta, Ga., St. Louis, Mo., San Francisco, Calif. There are 3,751 local chapters, organized mostly on a county basis. Services of the Red Cross are: Services to the Arfmed Forces and Services to Veterans (including Home Service), International Activities, Disaster Preparedness and Relief, Medical Services, the National Blood Program, Nursing Services, Nutrition Service, First Aid, Water Safety and Accident Prevention, Volunteer Services, American Junior Red Cross, and College Units.

Blind

AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND, INC.—15 West 16th Street, New York. A national organization conducting research and field service. Library. Mechanical appliances for the blind. William Ziegler, Jr., President; Robert B. Irwin, Executive Director.

Community Chests

COMMUNITY CHESTS AND COUNCILS, INC., 155 East 44th Street, New York. Information and consultation about cooperative planning and financing of social work through chests and councils of social agencies.

Family Living

ASSOCIATION FOR FAMILY LIVING, THE. Resource in child guidance, marriage, and family relations. Speakers, counseling, library and materials in youth and parent education. 209 S. State St., Chicago.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF FAMILY RELATIONS (inc. 1930), directed by Paul Popenoe. Public education, personal service, research. Write for list of publications. 607 S. Hill St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Foundation

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION—For the improvement of social and living conditions —Ralph G. Hurlin, Acting General Director 130 E. 22nd St., New York 10. Departments: Industrial Studies, Library, Social Work Administration, Social Work Year Book, Statistics, Studies in the Professions. The publications of Russell Sage Foundation offer to the public in practical and inexpensive form some of the most important results of its work. Catalogue sent upon request.

Industrial Democracy

LEAGUE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY —Promotes a better understanding of problems of democracy in industry through its pamphlets, research and lecture services and organization of college and city groups. Executive Director, Harry W. Laidler, 112 East 19th Street, New York 3, N. Y.

Racial Adjustment

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE with 54 branches seeks to improve living and working conditions among Negroes. Conducts surveys and research as basis for its services. During war and post-war period specializes in securing full use of Negro manpower in production and reconversion. Publishes "Opportunity," Journal of Negro Life, and other special bulletins on interracial and community problems. Provides fellowships in Social Work and Labor Relations. Gifts solicited. 1133 Broadway, New York 10.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, since 1881, has followed a program of service in offering practical training for Negro youth and in promotion of interracial good will. Maintains Department of Records and Research for compiling and releasing pertinent information on race relations and Negro progress. Published material available. F. D. Patterson, President, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Child Welfare

BERKSHIRE INDUSTRIAL FARM, Canaan, New York. A national, non-denominational farm school for problem boys. Boys between 12 and 14 received through private surrender or court commitment. Supported by agreed payments from parents or other responsible persons, in addition to voluntary contributions. For further information address Mr. Byron D. Paddon, Superintendent, or the New York Office at 101 Park Ave. Tel.: Lex. 2-3147.

BOYS' ATHLETIC LEAGUE, INC., 112 East 19th Street, New York 3. Algonquin 4-1753. Arranges invitation tournaments in indoor and outdoor sports for Boys' Clubs, Social Settlements, Community Centers, Church Houses, Y. M. C. A.'s, Y. M. H. A.'s, etc., throughout Greater New York. Gustavus T. Kirby, Honorary President; Malcolm Van Zandt, President; Stanley deJ. Osborne, Treasurer; Willard L. Kauth, Director. Sponsors: The Benjamin Harrison Recreation Center, 657 Tenth Avenue; The Lincoln Recreation Center, 235 West 113 Street; Tot-Lot Playground, 422 West 49th Street; Camp Sebago, Camp Wakonda and Camp Orenda in the Palisade-Interstate Park; Co-Sponsor School Settlement, 120 Jackson Street, Brooklyn; Lafayette Community Center, Sumner and Lafayette Streets, Brooklyn.

BOYS CLUB OF AMERICA, INC., 381 Fourth Avenue, N.Y.C.—David W. Armstrong, Exec. Dir. A national organization. Serves member Clubs in programs, activities, methods, financing. Organizes new Clubs. Boysclubs prepare boys for responsibilities of citizenship. Activities include recreation, physical and health training, vocational training and guidance, and character building under leadership. Work with boys from low income areas.

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA, 2 Park Ave., N.Y.C. Inc. in 1910 & chartered by Congress in 1916 to develop character in boys & train them in citizenship. Programs: Cubbing, boys 9-11; Scouting, 12 and older; Senior Scouting, 15 years and older, available locally through sponsorship by schools, churches, fraternal orders, civic groups, etc. Amory Houghton, Pres., Dr. Elbert K. Fretwell, Chief Scout Executive.

CAMP FIRE GIRLS, INC., 88 Lexington Ave., New York City 16. Dr. Bernice Baxter, President; Miss Martha F. Allen, National Executive. Founded by a group of educators; incorporated 1912. Oldest national organization in America serving girls, provides health and character building program, with emphasis on home skills. Age groups served are Blue Birds (7-9 years), Camp Fire Girls (10 through junior high school age), and Horizon Clubbers (senior high through junior college).

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA —130 E. 22nd Street, New York City. A league of children's agencies and institutions to secure improved standards and methods in their various fields of work. It also cooperates with other children's agencies, cities, states, churches, fraternal orders and other civic groups to work out worthwhile results in phase of child welfare in which they are interested.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN AND ADULTS, INC., 11 South LaSalle Street, Chicago 3, Illinois. E. W. Palmer, President; Lawrence J. Linck, Executive Director. The Society through its 2000 state and local member units seeks to provide health, welfare, educational, recreational, vocational and employment services to all types of handicapped persons, adjusting its services to each community and the programs of other agencies. Maintains special cerebral palsy services; consultation by professional staff; loan library. Financed by annual sale of Easter Seals. Publishes "The Crippled Child," a magazine for parents of handicapped children, bimonthly, $1.00 a year.

This DIRECTORY appears in Survey Midmonthly twelve times a year. Rates are 30 cents a line (actual) per insertion. For information contact the Advertising Department.

Health

AMERICAN HEARING SOCIETY — 1537 35th Street, N.W., Washington 7, D. C. A national organization devoted to prevention of deafness, conservation of hearing and rehabilitation of the hard of hearing. Monthly publication, HEARING NEWS, $3.00 a year. Literature for sale. Information given concerning problems of the hard of hearing. Field Service. C. Stewart Nash, M.D., president; Harry P. Wareham, Executive Vice President.

NATIONAL JEWISH HOSPITAL AT DENVER, 3800 East Colfax Ave., Denver, Colorado. Samuel Schaefer, Executive Director, Allan Hurst, M.D., Medical Director. Free, non-sectarian for needy tuberculous adults and children. (Kosher dietary.) Maintains children's service. Medical, educational, vocational, occupational, psychological, psychiatric and social services. H. J. Corper, M.D., Research Director; Mrs. Ruth Hornbein, Director of Social Service and Vocational Therapy. New York area: 19 West 44th Street, Philip Houtz, director; applications to Mrs. Erna L. Lindebaum, director of Social Service. Philadelphia area: 1831 Chestnut St., David Mahler, director. Chicago area: 58 E. Washington, Gene Pollick, director. Los Angeles area: 747 So. Hill St., Albert J. Silverman, director. Other applications through local Jewish Federation and Welfare Funds or direct to Hospital.

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION—1790 Broadway at 58th St., New York. Dr. Kendall Emerson, managing director. Pamphlets of methods and programs for the prevention of tuberculosis. Publications sold and distributed through state associations in every state. American Review of Tuberculosis, medical journal, $8.00 a year; and Monthly Bulletin, house organ, free.

PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION OF AMERICA, INC. (formerly Birth Control Federation of America)—A clearing house cooperating with social workers in referring mothers to medically directed birth control clinics in 39 states, including 20 centers in Greater New York. In areas lacking centers, qualified physicians are available. Phone or write: 501 Madison Avenue, New York City. WIckersham 2-8600. Honorary Chairman, Margaret Sanger. Chairman, The Rev. Cornelius P. Trowbridge; Acting Medical Director, Mary Steichen, M.D.

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Penology

THE OSBORNE ASSOCIATION, INC., 114 East 30th Street, New York, N. Y. Telephone CAledonia 5-9720-9721. Activities: —Collects information about correctional institutions and works to improve correctional methods and standards. Aids released prisoners in their problems of readjustment by securing employment and giving such other assistance as they may require. Austin H. MacCormick, Exec. Dir. Robt. R. Hannum, Dir. of Vocational Placement.

Social Work Personnel

SOCIAL WORK VOCATIONAL BUREAU 122 East 22nd Street, New York City. National placement and counseling service in case work fields. Membership organization for social workers and agencies. No placement fee. Joe R. Hoffer, Director.

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Directory of Social Organizations (cont.)

National Conference

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK, 82 N. High St., Columbus, Ohio; Leonard W. Mayo, President, Cleveland, Ohio. The Conference is an organization to discuss the principles of humanitarian effort and to increase the efficiency of social service agencies. Each year it holds an annual meeting, publishes in permanent form the Proceedings of the meeting and issues a quarterly Bulletin. Proceedings are sent free of charge to all members upon payment of a membership fee of $5. 75th Annual Meeting, April 17-23, 1948, Atlantic City, N. J.

Religious Organizations

HOME MISSIONS COUNCIL OF NORTH AMERICA—297 Fourth Ave., New York City. The inter-denominational home mission body of 23 denominations. Executive Secretaries, Edith E. Lowery, Mark A. Dawber; Migrant Supervisors: Western, Mrs. F. E. Shotwell, 3330 West Adams Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.; Mid-Western, The Rev. Ellis Marshburn, 203 North Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

NATIONAL JEWISH WELFARE BOARD, 145 East 32nd Street, New York 16, N. Y. Frank L. Weil, President; Joseph H. Cohen, Treasurer; Joseph Rosenzweig, Secretary; S. D. Gershovitz, Executive Director, A national agency serving as National Association of Jewish Community Centers, YMHA's, etc., and providing welfare, religious and social activities for soldiers and sailors and other members of armed forces. A member of the United Service Organizations.

NATIONAL BOARD, YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 600 Lexington Ave., New York City. An international Christian woman movement devoted to service for women and girls and the attempt to help build a society in which the abundant life is possible for every individual.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS—347 Madison Ave., New York City; 1201 local Associations federated for Christian leadership and citizenship training among young men and boys.

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Flight to Freedom

(Continued from page 10)

Mr. Dionne's political critics have said that he has brought in Polish girls to secure cheap labor; and some labor organizations likewise have been disturbed. The Textile Workers' Union has been so violent in its attacks that for my own satisfaction I *had* to know if they *really* thought that there were 100 "slave laborers" in St. Georges de Beauce. An interview with a public relations officer of the TWU gave me the point of view of that union, which I shall here restate as I understand it.

First, the union does not believe that a labor shortage in the textile mills in rural Quebec would exist if higher wages were paid, and thus Mr. Dionne did not need to import labor because of a real shortage. The union would agree that Mr. Dionne has improved the lot in life of the Polish girls, and that the girls might much better (disregarding wage and other objectives of TWU) be in the Dionne Spinning Mills, "stuck there for two years," to quote, than in a DP camp. They would also agree that living conditions in the Foyer are satisfactory, and working conditions in the mill normal. The crux of TWU's bitterness lies in the fear of effects—that is, the likelihood of depressing wages for other workers, rather than in the "tough deal" for the Polish girls themselves. For they believe that Mr. Dionne with his Poles will have secured a sizable nucleus of workers who will be a future stable group because of the handicap of language, lack of acquaintances elsewhere, and an inability to get better jobs even at the end of two years. They are free—but are they free?

The TWU believes that the wages of other workers in the mill in the long run probably will tend more to conform with whatever rate the Polish girls are getting than to approach union rates. Unionization will be even more difficult than before because the Polish girls have a loyalty to Mr. Dionne and a dependence upon him which will be hard to shake. Also, there is the fear that a pattern might be established whereby other groups of DP's would be brought in to other non-union mills at sub-union wages. In addition, the union feels that it all "reeks" of paternalism which, to those of us who believe in union objectives, is undesirable.

So, the labor criticism boils down to a fight for principles rather than the specific espousal of the "plight" of 100 girls, none of whom wish they were back in Europe even though their surplus spending money at the end of the week will no more than take them to the movies. Also, it is well to remember that many other girls at higher wages, but who are obliged to pay for their living at a higher rate, often come to the end of a week with not much more left than is in the purse of a Dionne girl. This does not justify low wages, but does make one a little more comfortable about the Polish girls.

It seems quite clear that Mr. Dionne's purpose has been twofold—to secure labor and to help DP's. Always it is difficult to recruit girls to work in rural sections, even at fairly high wages. "Thus," reasoned Mr. Dionne, "I will help the DP situation and myself at the same time."

Though the Quebec wage scale is not to be defended, at least 100 DP's through their emigration under Mr. Dionne's sponsorship now have a chance to build a life in a free country and under a much better living situation than they had previously. As the Polish American chaplain in Frankfort wrote me recently: "The criticism coming from various sources, only can prove one discouraging point, viz., how little people realize the plight of DP's in Europe. Anything, just anything, will be a little better than what awaited these girls here in Germany. Only by comparison can one fully appreciate what Mr. Dionne has done."

Statistics

(Continued from page 11)

tistician as a member of staff should participate in discussions, so as to be better able to organize data and draft forms and instructions which will reflect the total agency program. But those who determine agency policies, those who administer these policies, the consultants in specialized fields, those who supervise and those who carry out the practices and procedures play an even more important role. It is they who know principles and practice, the function, structure and job setting. It is they who record, compile, and use the statistics. Statistics should constitute the recorded observation of the program and the figures will be only as good as the concepts underlying that program.

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CASE WORKER, with either full or incomplete training, and preferably with at least one year of successful family casework experience. Salary range $2600 to $3400. Write Jerome N. Sampson, Jewish Family and Children's Bureau, 310 West Monument Street, Baltimore, Md.

WANTED: Executive Secretary for Juvenile Protective Association. Supervision of children's institution, and foster home program. Training and experience in children's work necessary. Salary $3600. Address—Mrs. Vance McCay, 413 Calumet Avenue, Aurora, Illinois.

CASEWORKER. Well trained, wanted for hospital in New York City. Experience not necessary. Field Work in psychiatric, family or medical agency acceptable. Fairly new department. Emphasis on casework aspects of rehabilitation. Offers casework service to private patients on fee basis. Good supervision. Salary range $2400-$3400. 8655 Survey.

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CHILD WELFARE WORKERS
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ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT for large Jewish Community Center in Eastern City. Graduate School of Social Work preferred. State experience, qualifications, salary expected and when available. 8676 Survey.

WANTED: Caseworker. Female. Small institution in Philadelphia area serving 60 white normal children of school age. Live in. Salary $2500 to $3000 depending on experience. Maintenance included. 8673 Survey.

SOCIAL SERVICE WORKER (WOMAN) FOR FRONTIER NURSING SERVICE IN THE KENTUCKY MOUNTAINS. FOR INFORMATION, WRITE AGNES LEWIS, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, WENDOVER, LESLIE CO., KENTUCKY.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY for Council of Social Agencies. Must be college graduate with social work training and Council experience. Write A. C. Boyer, Council of Social Agencies, 280 North Broad Street, Elizabeth, New Jersey.

CASEWORKERS for national agency with multiple service program for adjustment of foreign born in U. S.: M. S. degree required; salary range $2700-$3925; appointment within range depending on experience. Promotion opportunities. Knowledge of German or Yiddish desirable. Write or telephone United Service for New Americans, Inc., 15 Park Row, New York 7, N. Y., CO 7-9700.

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For further information address Wheat Ridge Foundation, Wheat Ridge, Colorado.

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STENOGRAPHIC ASSISTANT (WOMAN) FOR ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF OF THE FRONTIER NURSING SERVICE IN THE KENTUCKY MOUNTAINS. SEND DATA SHEET TO AGNES LEWIS, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, WENDOVER, KENTUCKY.

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For application blanks and information write via air mail, supplying minimum qualifications to

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